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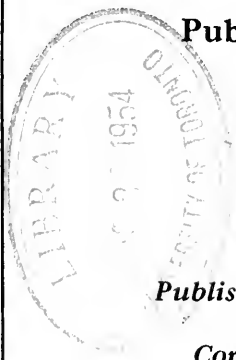
Vol. IV.

TORONTO, JUNE-AUGUST, 1923

No. 3

The Canadian Veterinary Record

Published for the Profession in the
Interest of Veterinary
Science



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The Canadian Veterinary Record

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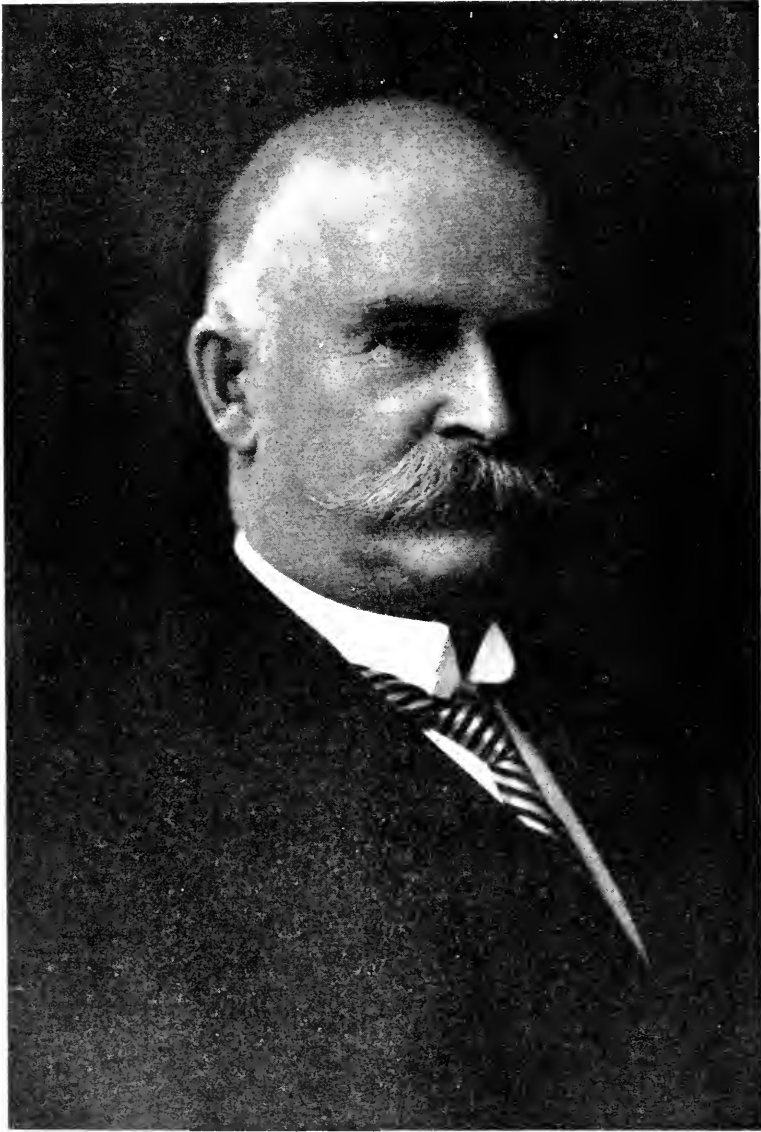
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DR. FRED. TORRANCE

The Canadian Veterinary Record

*Published for the Profession in the
Interest of Veterinary Science*

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO, JUNE-AUGUST, 1923

NUMBER 3

Editorial

Dr. Torrance Resigns from Position of Veterinary Director General

Dr. Frederick Torrance is bidding farewell to the position of Veterinary Director-General, for the Dominion of Canada. The members of the staff of the Health of Animals Branch experience unfeigned regret in the severance of the ties that have united them with their Chief for many years. They have had good reason to feel proud of him, for he is known all over the North American continent as a Chief among veterinarians. We recognize in him a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, the personification of honour and a man of education, exhibiting high principles and ideals, unflinching courtesy, and great kindness. Dr. Torrance is the type of man that does honour to the veterinary profession and commands the esteem, respect and admiration of all its members.

Dr. F. Torrance was born at Montreal, July 13th, 1859. He graduated from McGill University with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Veterinary Science. He has had a distinguished career as a veterinarian, in practice and surgery, in research and teaching, and in administrative and control work. The positions held by him include, that of President of the Manitoba Veterinary Association, President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Honorary President of the Ontario Veterinary Association, Professor of Veterinary Science in the Manitoba Agricultural College and Veterinary Director-General for Canada. He has occupied the latter position for eleven years, (since August 1st, 1912). His Annual Reports for this period summarize the work performed under his leadership, and the steady progress that has been made in controlling and eradicating disease from livestock. The campaign to eradicate dourine from horses was one of his most successful undertakings and the breeding of horses, which was for a time in large districts of the Western Provinces at a standstill, has been resumed with perfect safety. The campaign against cattle Mange has resulted in a very large measure of success and removed from quarantine restrictions an immense territory. Glanders and hog cholera have been kept down to a minimum.

No destructive plague such as foot and mouth disease has been permitted to cross our frontiers. The greatest campaign of all, that aimed at the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis, has been successfully launched, is making steady progress and is being endorsed by all the leading breeders in Canada.

Dr. Torrance has always understood that the veterinarian has duties to perform in regard to public health, as well as to the livestock interests and that there is need for a closer co-operation and understanding between veterinary and medical science. He has always stressed the necessity for a broad and liberal veterinary education.

Farmers and owners of livestock have reason to be thankful to Dr. Torrance for the protection and improvement of their livestock and for many calamities averted. The Public generally are indebted to him for safeguarding important sources of human food supplies, and for maintaining the high standard of food products by a thorough system of inspection. The veterinary profession is grateful to him and will join with the *Record* and endorse every expression of esteem, affectionate regard and goodwill.

Some Aspects of Practice

Success in practice in these days does not altogether depend on professional ability, as many conditions are found over which the practitioner has no control. Living expenses, drug costs and overhead charges are so high, together with the difficulty in getting a proper financial return or perhaps bad debts, that many a man is really driven out of practice.

We might as well admit the fact that none of us are in practice for the good of our health. With the extensive and expensive training of the veterinarian and the mental and physical energy he has to expend on a heavy country practice, he has the right to expect such a fair return on his investment, that he will be able to maintain a position comparable with that of other professions.

Sometimes the veterinary profession is compared with that of dentistry, but how unlike the dentists we are. Their clients don't wait until the middle of the night to call them, nor are they asked to travel along bad roads in all weathers to work, in many cases, in draughty and ill-lighted barns. Then withal, they are able to demand practically a cash payment of their fees *and get it*. Why is this?

We cannot, but believe it is because, though a much younger profession than the veterinary profession, they are more alive to their own interests; the reason is they have learned the art of combination and have adopted better business methods. Further, that they were astute enough to see that their interests lay in having a governing or controlling body. Where are we in this respect?—when in Ontario the oldest English speaking Province, it is said that not twenty-five per cent., even, of the practitioners, are members of their association?

As regards better business methods, it is strange that the practitioner does not see that fee-cutting ultimately hits back like a boomerang at the man himself. He has to work for very little; his earning

power is reduced and he has cheapened his profession and thereby himself in the eyes of the client. The farmer is a keen business man where his own interests are concerned, but he is not likely to attach any great value to the services of a man who is so little able to apporportion their worth.

A man's profession owes him a decent living but at the same time, he owes a duty to it. He may not be able to do very much towards elevating his profession, but at least he can avoid doing anything to discredit it.

Professional etiquette should make it impossible for the farmer to play one veterinarian off against another, or for client to run up an account with one practitioner, and then, when an animal takes suddenly sick to call in another veterinarian rather than pay the bill.

Given strong Associations having parliamentary powers, much could be done to improve the lot of the general practitioner. He does not ask nor expect the fancy fees which may be obtainable in other professions, but only so much as is reasonable to the client and just to himself.

Veterinary Associations and Municipal Testing

On referring to the last report of the Veterinary Director-General it is seen, that the most important disease the veterinarian has to combat, is still tuberculosis.

A determined effort to clean up dairy herds has been commenced in the districts of Carmen, Roland, and Thompson in Manitoba. These districts accepted the Restricted Area Tuberculosis Eradication Control by a 90 per cent. vote of the farmers living in the communities.

Great credit for boosting this progressive movement is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. John Munn of Carmen, who headed the deputation to Winnipeg to meet the Minister of Agriculture and Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General, who were successful in getting the work commenced.

All cattle contained in those areas have received a preliminary test. The testings required a large staff of inspectors and over 20,000 head of cattle were examined. The number of premises visited amounted to 1,247, out of which 300 were found to have tubercular cattle, 900 being condemned.

The work is in charge of Dr. J. B. Still of Winnipeg, and it is anticipated, that the entire area will have tubercular-free cattle in a few years time, after which it will be turned over to municipal veterinarians to look after.

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association Bulletin, for June, contains an article dealing with the experience of the City of Ottawa, respecting the Municipal Tuberculosis order. That City has apparently made good progress in the work, under the able and energetic direction of Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, as Chief Food Inspector.

In the first year it was adopted, over 1,000 head were tested, and the inspectors found that up to, and including the year 1922,

10.76 per cent. of animals in the herds supplying milk to the City, were tubercular.

The article reads, "We cannot speak too highly of the good work and judgment of the Inspectors conducting the test, under the guidance of Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General."

The conclusions drawn from an examination of the figures from Ottawa, and the districts of Manitoba, should be of interest to citizens in other places, where the milk is not under scientific control.

It is surely the imperative duty of our Veterinary Associations, to impress upon their Municipal and Provincial Governments, the need for co-operation with the Federal Government in this effort to protect child life.

Unfortunately its importance does not seem to be realized by local governments, who can more readily find appropriations for vote catching schemes, of much less importance than the work of safeguarding the health of humanity, as well as that of our live stock.

Veterinary Associations should endeavour to see that Municipalities of Cities and Town Councils, are in possession of the facts. Figures show that wherever the Sanitarian holds sway, disease has been lessened, the death rate cut down, and the average life lengthened.

The A.V.M.A. Convention, Montreal

The *Record* desires to draw the attention of its readers to the announcement that the A.V.M.A. annual Convention is to be held at Montreal, on August the 27th to 31st next, and would particularly emphasize the importance of this meeting. The Convention itself is international in character, and the bringing together of so many distinguished veterinarians from the United States and other parts of the world, will make for the general dissemination of knowledge and the interchange of ideas as to veterinary problems affecting live-stock interests in all countries.

It will be remembered that the last occasion the A.V.M.A. met in Canada was in 1910, when the Convention was held in Toronto. There is every promise that the representation this year, will be the largest in many ways ever held in Canada.

The Local Committee on Arrangements have spared no pains to make this meeting a success. The social and entertainment programme has been very carefully looked after, as it is expected many ladies will accompany members to Montreal. It is desired that Canadian veterinarians will make a good response to the strong general invitation that was sent out.

May we again be permitted to remark, that during the period this Convention meets, a good opportunity will present itself for the Canadian representatives to convene and advance Canadian veterinary interests.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales—A Veterinary Surgeon

The Canadian Veterinary Profession is glad to hear that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has accepted the Honorary Associateship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

In an Editorial the British Veterinary Journal comments: "and it is characteristic of his sporting nature that he has wished merely to be presented with the ordinary diploma, which is indited in the usual form for all eminent Honorary Associates."

It will be remembered that the Canadian recipient of this distinguished honour of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa.

Pharmaceutical Progress

On June 5th, it was announced at the second session of the Ontario Council of Pharmacy, that reciprocal registration by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was officially accepted. This means that Ontario Pharmacists are to be given full professional standing in England, while British pharmacists will receive similar benefits.

A movement is on foot to extend these advantages to all provinces of Canada, the Council having already taken action on a request from the Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association.

With the present quibbling, which characterizes the attitude shown by some of our Provincial Veterinary Associations, towards any movement to further Dominion Veterinary Registration, there is little hope for reciprocal measures in this country for the present.

Dr. George Hilton, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Ottawa, is now Acting Veterinary Director-General, taking over charge of the Health of Animals Branch since the retirement of Dr. F. Torrance. Dr. Hilton possesses wide experience in the administrative work of the Health of Animals Branch, and has on many occasions assumed temporary charge. His appointment as Chief Inspector of the Field Division at Ottawa dates back to the time when the late Dr. J. G. Rutherford was Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner. Since 1903, the whole of Dr. Hilton's time and energy has been spent in the executive duties of his Department, and he is exceptionally well equipped for the position.

**
*

Sterility, its cure and the writings of alleged sterility experts, has lately been given considerable space in the Journal of the A.V.M.A. Professors Sisson and Williams follow up with some hot criticisms in the April and May numbers. The May issue also contains a very uncharitable attack upon Professor Sisson by Dr. DeVine. All this may furnish entertaining reading, although we doubt if it is of any value to the profession. We are sorry to see the reading columns of the Journal lent for the purpose of conducting spiteful personal attacks upon well known outstanding men of the profession.

Reminiscences of the Great War *The Canadian Veterinary Officer*

CECIL FRENCH, Captain, C.A.V.C., O.M.F.C. Victoria, B. C.,

Conformably to the regulations, commissions in the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps were restricted to qualified veterinarians who were either graduates of the Canadian Veterinary Colleges, licentiates of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, or holders of diplomas granted by Veterinary Colleges of the other British countries or by Veterinary Colleges in the United States which had been duly recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as competent places of learning. No qualification test other than the possession of a diploma of the sort mentioned was required in the Expeditionary Force, a condition quite different from that which holds good in the militia, where a subaltern must pass successive qualification tests, not only in veterinary attainments but in military proficiency, and spend a certain period in each grade before being advanced to a higher one. There was not time for anything of that kind and the demand for officers was too urgent to permit of dallying with peace-time conventionalities. Practically, all rules have their exceptions and in regard to purely veterinary qualifications, as the war progressed, it was found expedient to make a few promotions of non-graduates to honorary commissioned rank for the carrying on of the administrative work or interior economy of the Corps. One of the exceptions, Captain A. E. Frape, was on the headquarter's staff, during the incumbency of Brigadier-General Neill and the others were mainly in the quartermaster branches of the two Veterinary Hospitals and bases where Honorary Captain F. T. Sear functioned at Havre and Honorary Lieutenants A. Newell and W. Denton at Shorncliffe. Lieutenant Denton was also stationed for a considerable period at headquarters in London. There was another officer in charge of the School of Farriery at Shorncliffe, Lieutenant W. J. Prinn, who, though possessing the particular knowledge and skill fitting him for the post of instructor in that important line of work, did not happen to be a qualified veterinarian. Finally, there were one or two other officers who performed duties in the veterinary service for longer or shorter periods. These were: Captain A. Turnbull of the Canadian Army Service Corps, who went over in the early days as Quartermaster to the hospital at Havre and served there for a short time; Captain C. E. Shirley, an Infantry officer, who, having been wounded and invalided from France in the spring of 1916, was appointed to act as Quartermaster at the Hospital at Shorncliffe and Captain F. D. Shaver, who, when the Canadian Remount Department was disbanded, assumed charge successively of the Temporary Canadian Remount Depots conducted by the Veterinary Service at Shorncliffe and Witley till the middle of 1917.

It is not quite true to state that the veterinary officers were all graduates at the time of receiving their commissions. There was the case of Captain C. L. Edwards, not yet through his final year at college, who turned up at Valcartier during the early rush and, on the

recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, was commissioned without the qualification being insisted upon, but who was later given his diploma and who turned out to be a very efficient officer. And, as time went on and new veterinarians were needed to replace those who from one cause or another had been obliged to return home, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the services of available graduates. The call for such men in the earlier days coupled with an urgent demand that had also come from the Imperial Army Veterinary Corps, had left the country pretty well denuded of practitioners fit for military service overseas. Consequently, a strict adherence to the regulations could not be persisted in and it became necessary to anticipate eventualities and to enter into an arrangement with the authorities of the Ontario Veterinary College whereby were released a number of final-year students who were at a prospective stage of graduation and whose progress in studies had rendered them presumably eligible for qualification. These men, some 14 in all, were taken on the commissioned strength of the Corps and in due course were awarded their diplomas, a procedure quite irregular but justified under the circumstances.

Mention must be made also of a few qualified veterinarians who in the first instance enlisted in the ranks not only of the Veterinary Corps but of fighting units and who later applied for and were given commissions. Amongst these were Corporal W. A. Robertson and Trooper R. M. Lee, who were undergraduates of the Ontario Veterinary College, and who, in their patriotic zeal to serve their country, renounced their opportunity to complete their final year, without which they were not entitled to present themselves for examination for qualification, who came over as reinforcements, spent a few months in training, were permitted to go back to Toronto in October, 1915, to complete their course, and returned to Shorncliffe duly commissioned. Others were Farrier-Sergeant W. M. Parsons of the Cavalry, Acting-Farrier-Sergeant L. E. L. Taylor of the Artillery; & Privates A. W. Busselle and W. C. Batty of the Railway Troops, Privates F. H. Casells and A. P. Chambers of the Infantry; Sergeant T. H. Hungerford of the Machine Gun Corps; Trooper J. J. O'Gorman who had been transferred from the 35th Infantry battalion to the Veterinary Hospital at Shorncliffe; Trooper J. B. Williams serving in the same unit; Sergeant H. W. Craig serving in No. 1 Mobile Section, to which he had been transferred after having spent a year in the trenches as a private in the 5th Infantry Battalion; Farrier-Sergeant A. H. Hughes and Trooper O. V. Gunning of the Reserve Cavalry regiment; Private E. Bowler, D.C.M., one of the immortal "Princess Pats" and Gunner J. D. Macdonald, who having ineffectually applied to the authorities at Ottawa in July 1917, enlisted in, and came over as a reinforcement for the Artillery and succeeded in getting transferred in England. There were also one or two instances of veterinarians commissioned as combatant officers in other units and who were allowed to transfer to the Veterinary Corps, namely: Lieutenant H. Sproston from the 31st Infantry Battalion, Lieutenant J. D. McGillivray from the 184th Infantry Battalion and Major A. T. McLean from the 193rd Infantry Battalion.

Not all who were already qualified were in actual practice and proficient as general practitioners; some had long before entered Government employ as Pathologists or Meat Inspectors, specialized occupations hardly calculated to keep a man fit to practice the healing art but rather to lead him to forget the greater part of the general training he had received in his collegiate course, whilst others had spent the intervening years since their graduation in the pursuit of special lines of endeavor. Both of these classes were naturally somewhat out of gear with the sort of work that was looming up before them, but that fact did not deter them from resolving to re-awaken their latent capabilities and to place such talents as they possessed at the disposal of the Army.

Reference has been made to a demand that had come from the Imperial Army Veterinary Corps for qualified men to act as officers, the supply for the British Army from the British Isles being totally inadequate to meet the demand. This fact, to a certain extent, placed the two Corps in a state of competition, which, however, was more apparent than real, for at all times the recruiting authorities worked in the interests of both services and directed applicants to throw in their lot where they were most needed. Four, namely: Lieutenants F. D. Early, T. R. R. Hoggan, A. Cowan and H. H. Bishop, were commissioned in the first instance in the Imperial Corps but terminated their connection therewith on the expiration of a year's service and then entered the Canadian Corps, whilst two made a change in a contrary sense, namely: Captain M. G. O'Gogarty and Lieutenant J. B. Williams. Altogether 203 were passed into the Imperial Service, whilst 143 were enrolled in the Canadian Service.

The terms of engagement offered to the veterinarian as an inducement for him to enter the Imperial Army Veterinary Corps comprised an undertaking to serve for a period of one year with the rank of Lieutenant and remuneration to the extent indicated in the comparative table below. If, on the expiration of the year's service, he elected to continue, he was gazetted to a Captaincy with increased pay and allowances and a bonus.

On the other hand, the applicant for service with the Canadian Corps was required to make declaration on attestation that he agreed to serve in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war then existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided his services were so long required or until legally discharged.

Pay and Allowance of the Officers of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps,

| | Pay | Field Allowance | Messing Allowance |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Lieutenant: | | | |
| prior to 11-9-18..... | \$2.00 | \$0.60 | \$1.00 |
| from 12-9-18..... | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Captain: | | | |
| prior to 11-9-18..... | 3.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| from 12-9-18..... | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Captain:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| (Brigade Veterinary Officer)..... | 3.00 | 3.00* | 1.00 prior to 31-3-16 |
| | 3.00 | 1.25* | 1.00 from 1-7-16 till 31-3-17 |

*Staff Field Allowance of \$3.00 was reduced to \$1.25 from 1-4-16 and was discontinued altogether from 1-4-17, but an officer appointed in 1915 or 1916 and authorized to receive Staff Field Allowance of \$3.00 and \$1.25 respectively was entitled still to receive the same provided he had held the appointment continuously.

From the above statement it will be seen that an extra emolument known as "Staff Pay" was accorded to those who were originally attached to Infantry Brigades, in spite of the fact that they might not have any more horses to look after than officers attached to Artillery Brigades or other units. This anomalous state of affairs continued in two or three cases right up till the end of the war, but automatically ceased in the case of those who were absorbed into higher appointment with increased pay.

We may now take a glance at the comparative rates of Pay in the two Services and see wherein the Canadian Officer in the Imperial Service was better off than his comrade in the Canadian Service:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Pay and Allowances of Executive Officers of the A.V.C. and C.A.V.C.

Rate \$4.86 2-3 to £1.0.0.

| Rank | OFFICERS (Imperial Service) | | | | | | OFFICERS (Canadian Service) | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Pay | Field Allow. | Lodging Allow. | Fuel Allowance | | Total | | Total A'v'ge | Pay | Field Allow. | Messing Allow. | Total |
| | | | | Win-ter | Sum-mer | Win-ter | Sum-mer | | | | | |
| | | | | £.s.d. | £.s.d. | £.s.d. | £.s.d. | | | | | |
| Lieutenant | £250. a year 13.8 | 3.0. | 2.3. | 11. | 7. | 19.10 | 19.6. | 19.8. | \$ 2.00 | .60 | \$1.00 | \$3.60 14'9½ |
| Captain | Capt. 15.6. Bt.Mj. 18.3. Capt. 17.6. Bt.Mj. 1.0.3. | 3.6. | 3.0. | 1.5. | 8. | 1.3.5. | 1.2.8. | 1.3.0½ | | | | |
| Higher Rates | | | | | | 1.6.2. | 1.5.5. | 1.5.9½ | \$ 3.00 | .75 | \$1.00 | \$4.75 19'6¼d. |
| | | | | | | 1.5.5. | 1.4.8. | 1.5.0½ | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1.8.2. | 1.7.5. | 1.7.9½ | | | | |

From the foregoing statement it will be noted that the Executive Officer in the service of the Imperial Veterinary Corps was far better off in a financial sense than his comrade in the Canadian Veterinary Corps, not only during the first year of his service, unless the latter happened to be married, but for every succeeding year until the rates for Field Allowance were slightly raised towards the close of the war. The difference, expressed in dollars was as follows:

Difference in Pay and Allowance for First Year

Imperial £398.0.0. or \$1936.93 as Lieutenant.
Canadian 1733.75 as Captain.

Difference \$ 203.18 in favor of Imperial Lieutenant over Canadian Captain.

Difference in Pay and Allowance for Succeeding Years

Imperial £498.0.0. or \$2423.60
 Canadian 1733.75

Difference \$ 689.85 in favor of Imperial Captain over Canadian Captain.

Note: The difference in pay for the first year was not that between the rate for a Canadian Lieutenant against an Imperial Lieutenant, all officers appointed to the Canadian Veterinary Services after the first few months having been granted the rank of Captain upon appointment.

In comparing the above-stated differences, it must not be forgotten that a married Captain in the Canadian Service was in receipt of an additional \$480. as Separation Allowance, which was not the case in the Imperial Service. Consequently, a married Captain in the Canadian Service was better off in the first year of his service than a Lieutenant, married or unmarried, in the Imperial Service, but less well off than a Captain, married or unmarried, in the Imperial Service.

Newly-joined Officers in the Canadian Service received \$250 Outfit Allowance, whilst those in the Imperial Service received £37.10.0 (\$182.50).

The pay and Allowance for the higher officers depended on their appointments irrespective of their rank and were as follows:

| Appointment. | 1915 (to 31-3-16) | | | | 1916 (to 31-3-17) | | | 1917 (to 31-3-18) | | 1918 (from 1-4-18) | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Pay | Field Allowance | Messing Allowance | Subsistence Allowance | Pay | Field Allowance | Ration Allowance | Pay | Subs. Allow. if stationed in London | Pay | Subs. Allow. if stationed in London |
| | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. | s.d. | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. | \$.c. |
| D.A.D.V.S. | 8.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | .50 | 7.00 | .200 | 1 9. | 8.00 | 1.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 |
| A.D.V.S. | | | | | | | | 9.00 | 1.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 |
| D.V.S. | 9.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | .50 | .900 | 3.00 | 1 9. | 12.00 | 1.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 |

Note: An officer appointed in 1915, who was in receipt of 1915 rates and who had held the appointment continuously was entitled to continue on such rates if they were more beneficial.

At the same time, the privilege formerly extended to undergraduates in the ranks of the veterinary, medical and dental professions, to return home to complete their studies, which had been discontinued in 1916, again came into effect and one of the first-aid Sergeants, Sergeant E. B. Ungar, who had passed a period at College before joining the Corps, took advantage of the opportunity.

In the meantime, the Military Service Act had come into force and Colonel Edgett proceeded to make known the names of certain veterinarians of experience in Canada who had so far failed to come forward in the hour of their country's need and who, it was hoped, would be compelled to serve. But, the authorities at Ottawa were only able to send over 20 recent graduates, of which but 8 proved themselves on arrival to be competent. The rest had to be sent to undergo training at the Imperial Veterinary Depot at Woolwich, when the Armistice coming into effect, they were returned to Canada to be demobilized.

(To be continued in next issue)

Doping of Horses

The Hon. George Lambton, one of the best trainers at Newmarket, England, explained to the *Morning Post* reporter recently, the conditions under which the Stewards of the English Jockey Club decided to take action in regard to the matter of doping horses.

"In the year 1902, and earlier," he said, "it was brought to my attention by veterinary surgeons that the use of dope was very prevalent. Convinced of the gravity of the abuse, I urged the Stewards to take the matter up; but they were of the opinion that the extent of the practice was exaggerated, and also that doping was very little effective.

"Being myself convinced of the contrary, and having in my stables a certain number of horses that would not or could not reproduce their best form, I explained my intention of using dope, and at that time promised to warn the Stewards on each occasion. Knowing nothing of dope I applied to a veterinary surgeon to provide me with it in mild doses, as I did not want an accident to occur, such as took place on one occasion when excessive dope had been administered, and the horse, after finishing the race, continued galloping until it killed itself by dashing into a brick wall. I had expected results but nothing like what I attained. The doped horses won their races, reproducing the very best of their form. There was one in particular, a mean-spirited horse that none of the best jockeys had ever been able to get into a gallop. I gave him dope, and he won his race brilliantly with only a stable boy up.

"The Stewards were convinced by the experiment, and the next year doping was declared illegal and made an offence involving the loss of the trainer's license. This was the only experience I ever had with the subject, and I neither knew then, nor know now, what drugs were used. The practice is now, I believe, almost, if not entirely, obsolete in England.

"Detection is not a very difficult matter, partly because it is very hard to keep a secret that is shared by more than one person and partly because various physical signs in the horse indicate dope. To give one illustration, dope usually induces violent sweating, but this is not invariably the case. In my own experiment the horse with which I was most successful did not sweat at all, whereas, of course, there are many horses that invariably sweat before a race, and that are, in fact, unable to produce their best form unless they do sweat in advance.

"As to the iniquity of the practice there can be no question. From the point of view of the public it is grossly unfair, because a trainer might dope for one race, omit dope from a series of races, and then re-dope for a result that he thought worth while. It would be like playing with loaded dice. From the standpoint of the individual horse it is more than undesirable, because the animal, whether stallion, or brood mare, is rendered valueless. It is not possible to dope with excitants without affecting the constitution. Finally from the breed-

ing stable point irreparable damage can be done. Assume, as is feasible, that by the influence of dope a mean-spirited horse wins the Derby and is sent to stud. Inevitably he will transmit his meanness of spirit to his offspring, and doping will have falsified the experimental basis on which horse-breeding is based, and which is its logical justification. The inferior animal will be selected for sire or mare when the object of the race was to determine the superior animal and utilize it for reproduction."

The Queerest Foods in the World

Part 2

(Continued from last issue.)

The nutritious qualities of rats have often been commented upon, by travellers in foreign lands, and they were extensively eaten by the famine stricken people during the siege of Paris. Mr. Digby quotes "kippered rats, dried and flattened, are a staple article of diet in China." Identification is sometimes difficult except by the characteristic teeth.

Like many other animals their dietetic value is improved by careful feeding. "When they feed in sugar-cane plantations, they are found in fine condition. The negroes made them into fricassee." The Chinaman considers them a great delicacy for we are told "the Chinese love rat soup, and pay as much for it as for oxtail soup. In the picturesque days of '49 the Chinese gold-diggers in California, ate, as a special delicacy, a dish of rat brains, with garlic and aromatic seeds. Casks of salted rats are sent all over China by provision merchants. The Chinese kippered rats have first to be soaked in water before being prepared for table by roasting, boiling or frying. Dr. Kane and his crew, when short of food on their expedition in the Arctic, ate the ship's rats. Dr. Kane usually preferred them as soup. He wrote in a passage of his diary: "Our diet will be only a stock of meat biscuit to which I shall add for myself, a few rats chopped up and frozen into tallow balls."

A fine old sailor was the late Rear-Admiral Beaufort. Cruising on H.M.S. *Woolwich*, he found his ship swarming with rats. Determined to get over the silly prejudice against them as food, he ordered those that were killed to be brought to his steward for selection and served at table. He reports that "the grizzly old rats tasted very strong, but that spatch-cooked and broiled, with plenty of salt and pepper, the hind quarters were not bad. Still, prejudice was stronger even than the rats, and not a man managed to get down a mouthful without a long face." The Author goes on to say what indignant letters would be written to the Daily Press were a modern commander to take such measures.

The epicurian tendencies of the Chinese are a source of amazement to the average reader who has made a study of dietry and is it any wonder that the Chinese chef, in the minds of most people, excels in the art of preparing food. Chinese delicacies have a wide range and he confines his appetite to no restricted menu.

"Chicken's tongues and unhatched chickens are Chinese delicacies

Lambwine, which is described as being very strong and having a disagreeable smell is drunk by the Tartars. Sloth is eaten on the Island of Demerara, in the West Indies. Pale blue mole and two mice were the tasty supper that Livingstone's guides gave him one night after crossing the Kasai. The Chinese eat mice."

"The Chinese have developed quite a finesse in cat eating, deeming the black cat the finest flavored and most nourishing, and consuming little porcelain saucers of cat-eyes as an especially delicate *bonne bouche*."

"You may be startled to see pink rabbits being sold in the bazaars of Singapore and the Malay Archipelago. They are not naturally pink however, but have been dyed to make them look pretty. White fowls, there, are also dyed pink."

"Maggots, or insect grubs, chiefly the larvae of beetles, are often devoured. That of the palm tree snout-beetle is eaten by the West Indian blacks, who call it *grou-grou*. It is popular with the Mauritius blacks, and the negroes of British Guiana fry it in a pan. Sometimes, however, they eat it raw, seizing it by the head, dipping it into lime juice, and swallowing it. Smeathman describes the larvae as being 'fat and clogging.' A white fat maggot inhabiting dead timber is a favorite dish of the Australian bushman. It is eaten alive and whole, or roasted. The bushmen call them *bardi*. They are cream colored, as thick as a man's finger and of a fragrant aromatic flavor. Bidwell the botanist tried one. 'They are about four inches long,' he says, 'and as thick as a finger. They inhabit the wood of gum-trees. I had often tried to taste one but could not manage it. Now, however, hunger overcame my nausea. It was very good, but not as I expected to find it, rich, it was only sweet and milky.' " The Australian aborigines are experts at finding its retreats, drawing it out by pushing a thin twig with a wooden hook at the end into its hole and by this means dragging it out. The maggot-catching implement is worn behind the ear by the man and is called *pileyah* or *pirri*. Even cultured Chinamen like to eat the grubs that gnaw sugar-cane roots. They consider beetle and other grubs fine food for growing children neither is the line drawn at eating leopards and lions. "Leopard makes good eating if the beast is young, the cut well selected, and the cooking skilful. It is eaten by natives in East Africa and elsewhere."

Lion, too, is extensively eaten from Rhodesia to Morocco. In its best cuts it tastes not unlike veal.

The author states mermaid is very good eating, unchivalrous as it sounds. "You are probably aware that the mariners' 'mermaid' is that queer beast the *dugong* or *manatee*. She has a human shaped head and bust, and a habit of resting upright in the water. Half a mile away, or less you would think it a man or woman. The females suckle their young at the breast, holding the baby in their flippers. Now, if you were a poor superstitious sailor-man gazing moodily over the bulwarks of your barge, and trying to remember if you were six or seven thousand miles from shore and out there in the moonlit swell you suddenly spotted a lady treading water, and feeding her baby you might be excused for believing in mermaids.

Work for Veterinarians

(The following editorial appeared in The Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, on May 17, 1923):

A number of veterinary inquiries come to us from breeders and stockmen living in communities in which there are no "graduate veterinarians" to consult. Some of the practicing members of this profession are not adequately trained in veterinary science, as it is taught to-day in the best institutions.

We are not indicting a profession: veterinarians as a class are probably as competent and conscientious as any other class of professional men. We are merely pointing out that in some communities stockmen either do not have access to the best grade of veterinary talent or are compelled to patronize practitioners whose qualifications are technically meagre.

Every stockraising community, however, has as efficient a veterinarian as it will support; if it demanded a better-trained man, it would have him, although there is a shortage of highly-trained veterinarians. "There is a reason": it is that veterinary service has not been sufficiently recognized and rewarded in this country to induce many young men of the best grade to educate themselves for the profession. Some of those who have engaged in it are not properly educated for the increasingly difficult work which they are called upon to do.

Stockmen are largely responsible not only for what patently is a low grade of veterinary service, in some regions and instances, but for America's shortage of veterinarians who are fully qualified for the highest grade of professional work.

The *Gazette's* opinion is that many an established, organized stockraising community could well afford to employ a well-trained veterinarian by the year. His business would be to instruct and advise breeders in regard to animal hygiene and sanitation; to assist them in keeping their herds, flocks, and studs healthy; to conduct tests, administer vaccines, biologics and treatment, when necessary; to certify to the health and sexual soundness of stock offered and sold; to act for breeders in all matters involving state and Federal regulations. As a live stock sanitarian, specializing in work designed to keep stock healthy, he would be worth much more to his employers than he could earn by treating developed cases of disease. The prevention of diseases is more economical and important than treating them. When communities in which stockraising is an established adjunct to farming begin employing or feeing graduate veterinarians for this kind of service, the "crop" of men qualified to serve the industry in accordance with modern veterinary science and practice will automatically increase.

The future development, stability and practical value of the improved live stock industry will, to a greater extent than in the past, depend upon clean bills of animal health, vouched for by owners and veterinarians, and confidently accepted by purchasers. The selling of diseased or sterile animals for breeding purposes, whether it be a deliberate practice of the unscrupulous or an act of ignorant innocence, must cease. We are pleased to add that in recent years it has made reassuring progress toward cessation. It has long been outlawed by

the conscience of the rank and file of breeders. The necessary next step is for breeders to place themselves in a position to issue clean bills of animal health, based upon a responsible, competent veterinary service.

Our Quarterly Fairy Story

Once upon a time a College of Veterinary Science moved from the busy environment of a large city, to the rustic surroundings of a country town—in order to have easy access to the live-stock. The wisdom of this so impressed the Senate of a large University that they immediately transferred their Faculty of Forestry into the bush.

THE END

June Weddings

Glover—Capsey:—On Wednesday, June 6th, 1923, at Olivet Baptist Church, Toronto, Ontario, Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand H. Capsey, to James Stephen Glover, B.V.Sc., Assistant Editor Canadian Veterinary Record, Toronto.

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Heath—Stansbury:—On Saturday, June 16th, 1923, at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, Ontario, Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stansbury, Toronto, to Lionel McI. Heath, B.V.Sc., Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, Ontario.

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Milner—Gabel:—On Saturday, June 16th, 1923, at the Methodist parsonage, Listowel, by the Rev. E. W. Edwards, Cora Olivia, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Gabel, Listowel, to R. J. Milner, V.S. of Peterboro. Dr. and Mrs. Milner will reside at Peterboro.

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Morgan—Allen:—On Wednesday, June 27th, 1923, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Ontario, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Toronto, to Charles Edward Morgan, V.S. Toronto, Ontario. On their return they will reside in Toronto.

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Forbes—Grieve:—On Wednesday, June 27th, 1923, at London Road, Plympton, Clara Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Grieve, Plympton, to Harry L. Forbes, V.S. Toronto, Ontario. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Forbes will reside in Toronto.



THE LATE DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD. C.M.G.

The Death of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., who was taken ill recently while in British Columbia. His illness occurred while on a tour with the Board of Railway Commissioners at Penticton, B.C. He was sent to Ottawa on a private car, accompanied by Dr. Boyce of Kelowna, B.C. He was placed in a local hospital, but in spite of the best care and attention, sank rapidly and died on Tuesday morning, July 24th.

With the death of Dr. Rutherford, Canada lost one of her most earnest and efficient workers for the good of agriculture generally and the live-stock industry in particular.

John Gunion Rutherford was perhaps the best known veterinarian on the American Continent and was largely instrumental in bringing about the much needed reformation in the matter of veterinary education in Canada.

Dr. Rutherford was the recipient of many distinguished honours, among which might be mentioned the C.M.G. in 1910, and Honorary Associateship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England.

In 1919 Dr. Rutherford was made a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—a position he held until the time of his death.

Dr. Rutherford was 69 years old, born in Peebleshire, Scotland, December 25, 1857. He was a son of the Rev. Robert Rutherford.

Dr. Rutherford's education began in Glasgow, where he attended High school before coming to Canada. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Ontario Veterinary College, at the latter of which he was winner of the gold medal in 1879. In his younger days he practised as a veterinary surgeon in Canada, the United States and Mexico. For some time he resided at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and in horse breeding.

Appointed veterinary inspector for Manitoba in 1884, Dr. Rutherford continued to act in this capacity for the Manitoba Government until 1892. Then he became a member of the Manitoba Legislature for Lakeside, which he represented until 1896. In 1897 he was elected to the House of Commons at Ottawa for Macdonald, Man.

Dr. Rutherford was appointed Dominion Veterinary Director-General in 1902 and continued in this office until 1912. During a part of this period he was Dominion Live Stock Commissioner as well as Veterinary Director-General.

He became Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry in the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1912 and remained in this position until 1918.

Among numerous important positions filled by Dr. Rutherford were the following: Delegate for Canada to the International Institute, Rome; delegate to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D.C., 1908; President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 1909-11; chairman of the International Commission on

Control of Bovine Tuberculosis; Veterinary Officer to the Northwest Field Force in the Riel Rebellion, 1885.

Dr. Rutherford married Edith Boulton, daughter of Washington Boulton, Ancaster, Ont., in 1887. Three daughters were born to them.

He was a member of the Ranchmen's Club, Calgary, Alberta; Rideau Club, Ottawa, and the Hunt and Golf Clubs, Ottawa.

Farewell—E. R. Farewell, V.S., 701 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario, died suddenly July 20th, 1923, whilst en route to Great Britain on S.S. *Canadian Mariner* accompanying a shipment of store cattle from Montreal to Cardiff, Wales.

The news of his death was received by wireless from the Captain of the ship. Heart failure is said to be the cause, but full particulars are not forthcoming at the present date.

At the time of sailing, he was apparently in the best of health, and word of his death came as a great shock to his wife and all his friends.

Dr. Farewell was born at Drayton, Ontario, in 1879, and his earlier education was obtained at that town. He later attended Toronto University and the Ontario Veterinary College where he graduated in 1904. In 1906 he was married to Miss Mae Stephenson of Elora, Ontario. He practiced for five years at Drayton, later in 1909 he entered the service of the Health of Animals Branch.

Dr. Farewell in private life was a prominent citizen and greatly respected by all who knew him. In athletic circles he was well known, having obtained considerable fame in baseball and football and has played for many representative clubs. Dr. Farewell was a Mason, member of the Ontario Veterinary Association and the A.V.-M.A. In religion he was a Methodist, attending the First Methodist Church of London, Ontario.

Dr. Farewell leaves to mourn his loss his wife, one son and a daughter Dorothy and his brother, the Rev. Frank Farewell, Principal of the Ladies' College, Whitby.

The *Record* extends the greatest sympathy to Mrs. Farewell and children in this their great loss.

Tennant—At London, Ontario, on June 29th, 1923, Dr. J. H. Tennant, born 1849. The death of Dr. Tennant removes a well known and esteemed Veterinarian from the profession in Ontario. The late Dr. Tennant will be remembered as one of the older members of the Federal Department of Agriculture, he having joined the service in 1901. He retired from active work in September 1921, and resided in London, Ontario. The deceased graduated with honours from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1874, and was engaged in private practice for a number of years as partner with the late Dr. J. H. Wilson of London. At a later date he was associated with Dr. Robert Barnes, the Chief of the Meat and Canned Foods Division of the Department at Ottawa. In private life a devout adherent of the

Methodist Church and a kind and faithful friend, he will be missed by many who knew and loved him.

McIntosh—At his home, 64 Caledonia Road, Earlscourt, Ontario, G. W. McIntosh, V.S., died on Saturday, July 21st. The late Dr. McIntosh was born in Majago, Mexico, and came to Canada twenty years ago. At the time of his death he was 59 years of age. He leaves to mourn his loss, Mrs. McIntosh, his widow.

American Horse Association

At the Annual Dinner of the Horse Association of America held at Chicago, the speaker of the evening was General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Military Forces. The General's speech dealt with his early life as a cavalry officer and his fondness for horses generally. Speaking of the part played by the horse in the World War, he says, "If we could have had more horses, we might have done a lot better. There were occasions that presented themselves where cavalry, as used in the American Army, had opportunities that we could not take advantage of because we did not have the horses." Of the value of horses economically, the General lays stress upon the necessity of raising more horses on the farms and giving the question of their use on farms and in cities a very careful study. He stated that the Cavalry to-day in the United States "are still making tests to determine the breed of horses that has the greatest endurance, so we are all interested in establishing, maintaining and breeding the very best horses for all of the different classes of work that the horse may be called upon to do in the Army." Of the Horse Association of America, General Pershing said he felt that it was doing a splendid work, and should receive every encouragement in its efforts to increase the breeding of horses for draft purposes and saddle purposes as well.

Veterinary Education

At a recent Agricultural Meeting in Britain, Lord Lascelles, Princess Mary's husband, made a striking speech, which was significant as voicing the views of the large stock-owner as to the veterinarian's place in the community, and the necessity of veterinary education being as broad and as liberal as possible.

"The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, he said, "held a monopoly for the granting of veterinary degrees, and their syllabus covered no other form of learning but veterinary science. He thought that the young men of the country, the men with the brains so much wanted, who were likely to become veterinary surgeons, could not be satisfied with a higher education limited to one subject.

"If the Universities were permitted to grant veterinary degrees, say on a syllabus and with professors and examiners approved of by the Royal College, then men with brains would be enabled to take, with other forms of learning, the degree in veterinary science from which they were now excluded."

CASE AND CLINICAL REPORTS

Any case report considered interesting to members of the profession, please send it addressed to the Editor, Canadian Veterinary Record, Room 522, Federal Building, Toronto, Ontario, for publication under the above heading. Practitioners are invited to avail themselves of these columns. We desire more case reports in the Record.

Case Reports Taken From the Clinic Records of The Ontario Veterinary College Clinic No. 30

Species of Animal—Pure bred Shorthorn. *Class*—Beef type.

Sex—Male. *Weight*—2,200 lbs. *Color*—Red roan.

History. Herdsman noticed animal slightly indisposed and on taking his temperature found it to be 104.6 Fah. Latterly the animal had been allowed more freedom and in that time there had been a decided change in the weather for it had become quite cold. It was noted that when he was turned out of the warm barn he did not exercise much, but stood around.

General appearance. Good, with the exception that his coat was not as glossy as is desirable in the bovine species. His attitude in the stall was suggestive of uneasiness.

Physical examination and symptoms. Mucous membranes slightly congested, pulse 55 regular, respirations increased in frequency, nose moist, lack of rumination, appetite capricious, abdomen slightly tucked up, right side sensitive to manipulation, abdominal auscultation revealed a lack of peristalsis, temperature 104.6 Fah. Feces were of normal consistence but lacking in quantity.

Diagnosis. Chill followed by fever and associated with an atonic condition of the fore-stomachs.

Causes. Lack of exercise, exposure during the time a marked change in the weather occurred.

Prognosis. Favourable.

Treatment. Hygienic measures were instituted, the patient being placed in a more comfortable, well bedded stall free from draughts and blanketed. Attendant instructed to hand rub limbs and to withhold all food. Medicinal agents—Fl. Ext. Nux Vomica 5.II. Fl. Ext. Ginger 5.IV. and Spts. Ammon. Arom. 5.II. in combination were given in 2 doses 3 hours apart. The following morning patient somewhat improved, temperature 103° Fah. A small dose of Mag. Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. was administered for laxative effect only, followed by a mixture of Fl. Ext. Nux Vomica, Fl. Ext. Ginger and Pot. Acetas three times a day for 2 days. A laxative diet was permitted consisting of bran, roots and ensilage. On the 4th day patient appeared normal but was still carrying a slightly elevated temperature and was put on a course of Pulv. Nux Vomica, Sodium Hyposulphite and Glycyrrhizae.

Clinic No. 67

Species of Animal. Clyde mare. Class—Draft type.

Sex.—Female. *Weight.*—1,400 lbs. *Color.*—Bay.

History. Animal had been affected for about 2 years and kept in unsanitary dirty quarters. Leg washes had been used without any apparent results.

General appearance. Unthrifty, poor coat, showing carelessness in handling and attention. Swelling of the affected limb with greasy discharge in evidence.

Physical examination. Mucous membranes, pulse and temperature normal. Manipulation of the leg revealed the presence of wart-like growths which bled easily growing in bunches around the fetlock region and extending to middle of the metatarsal bone. The greasy discharge and fetid odor was also noticed.

Diagnosis. Verrucose Dermatitis or Grease.

Prognosis. Guarded.

Treatment. Patient placed on the operating table, local anaesthesia by injection over the nerve trunks supplying the area. The diseased portion of the limb was scrubbed thoroughly and the hair removed. A scalpel was used to remove the exuberant granulations down to the healthy integument and then the whole area thoroughly cauterized with the actual cautery. Absorbent cotton saturated with Calamine lotion was then applied and held in place by bandage. Subsequent treatment consisted of daily application of Calamine lotion.

Clinic No. 27

Species of Animal.—Canine. *Class.*—Fox hound.

Weight.—35 lbs. *Sex.*—Male. *Color.*—Black and tan.

History. Animal had been taken out to the woods for a hunt and while chasing through the bush had been heard crying. The next morning his eye was noticed to be very sore and he seemed to be in considerable pain howling and crying any time he attempted to move his head. The owner neglected the dog and he was let go a couple of weeks and by the end of that time he had become very weak and emaciated, the eye discharging purulent material copiously.

General appearance. Emaciation and weakness.

Physical examination and symptoms. Mucous membranes congested, temperature 104 Fah., pulse 78 weak, respirations 30. The left eye showed a purulent discharge and patient would cry out with the least manipulation of it. Swelling of the surrounding tissues and intolerance to light. A closer examination revealed the presence of a firm body lying above the eyeball and hidden under the upper eye lid. The cornea was opaque.

Diagnosis. Conjunctivitis and Keratitis due to traumatism.

Causes. Splinter of wood penetrating the orbital cavity.

Prognosis. Unfavourable as to the return of sight.

Treatment. Parts rendered aseptic and local anaesthetic applied. Artery forceps were then inserted under the eyelid and splinter grasped, considerable traction had to be applied and a piece of the splinter broke off. Another hold was obtained and the remainder of the splinter was removed, which to our surprise measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long by $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width.

The tract was then irrigated with a warm Boric Acid solution. Subsequent treatment consisted of warm Boric Acid fomentations and the application of a cocaine adrenalin combination once a day. After the acute manifestations were controlled a silver nitrate solution was used to stimulate absorption of the corneal opacity, which disappeared.

Note. Unfortunately the splinter had evidently injured some of the ocular muscles for the eyeball remained drawn to one side and slightly upward. Otherwise a complete recovery occurred.

Clinic No. 144

Enzootic Pig Pneumonia. In this outbreak quite a number of animals were affected, some in the acute form, some in the subacute and others in the chronic form. The ages of the animals in which the disease existed ranged from 3 to 4 weeks to several months.

Two subjects were physically examined and the following symptoms noted.

History. At about the age of 2 weeks, while suckling the sow, the first noticeable symptom is a slight swelling in the sub-maxillary space, hair commences to curl, breathing becomes more rapid and jerky

General appearance. Unthrifty, hair curled, skin dry and scales form, tail straight, back arched.

Physical examination. Mucous membranes cyanotic. Mucopurulent discharge from nose and eyes, appetite poor, respirations labored, abdominal, (thumps), pulse 120 to 140 per min., temperature in one subject 104.8 Fah. and in the other 104.2 Fah.

Diagnosis. Enzootic Pig Pneumonia.

Causes. Contributors—Damp, cold, dark, poorly ventilated quarters. Cold floors.

Causes exciting.—Bacterial invasion, various organisms having been isolated such as *Bacillus Suisepcticus*, streptococcus, staphylococcus and pyogenes.

Postmortem examination of pigs affected with this disease always reveals a pneumonia of the catarrhal form which produces well organized areas in the inferior portion of the lung and often involves the pleura and the pericardium with marked adhesions.

Handling and treatment.

Hygienic measures.

- 1st. Separation of the infected from non-infected.
- 2nd. Placing all in suitable environment.
- 3rd. Thorough clean up of infected quarters.
- 4th. Laxative diet.

Medicinal agents.

- 1st. Intestinal antiseptics.
- 2nd. Antacids.
- 3rd. Digestive tonics.

Biologic agents.

- 1st. Anti-sera to the infected.
- 2nd. Bacterins to the non-infected.

Note. There is but little use of attempting treatment on those badly affected. Those cases not so severe will often recover when placed in suitable surroundings and given a little special care.

Anaphylaxis

T. CHILDS, V.S., Killam, Alta.

Some time ago I was treating a purebred Clydesdale mare, which had a badly infected open joint—the left scapulo-humeral.

I administered polyvalent anti-streptococcus serum, interjugarly, using a large calibre needle, a length of rubber tubing with a glass window in same, and a small funnel. The serum which I administered was an initial dose of 120 mil, warmed to body temperature, by immersing the containers (30 mil size) in warm water. Then the contents of four of such containers was poured into a glass bowl.

The owner was holding the animal's head, while I inserted the needle into the vein, after which I requested a farm-hand, who up to that time had been an interested spectator, to hand me the bowl containing the serum. He picked up the bowl, and brought it close to his face to get a good look at the contents, then collapsed as though from syncope. I managed to salvage the serum before he fell.

The operation was halted, while we carried the stricken man outside, whereupon he quickly revived, and insisted on helping again, saying, "I believe it was that stuff in the bowl that put me out."

We started all over again, but this time did not get quite so far with the operation, as our "helper" took up the bowl containing the serum, "sniffed" at it, and collapsed again. He was again carried into the fresh air and there he quickly revived. We completed the operation without his assistance. I then asked him some questions, and was informed that he had never fainted before this in his life, and always enjoyed perfect health, had served in France where he had been wounded. From his description, I concluded that he had been injected with anti-tetanic serum while in hospital with his wound. This probably accounted for his susceptibility.

There were no volatile drugs exposed at the time, and the building in which the animal was confined was fairly well ventilated, also, the day was not by any means hot.

I discussed the occurrence with the local medical practitioner, but could obtain very little light on the subject from him. Perhaps some of our readers have had a similar experience, and, if so, I would be very glad to see it discussed through the columns of the *Record*.

A Case of Cryptodidymus Abdominalis

C. W. J. HAWORTH, V.S., Camrose, Alta.

A month or so ago I was called to a case of parturition in an aged cow. When attempting to remove the foetus, in what appeared to be a comparatively easy presentation, I found that it could be drawn so far into the passage, but that it would then rebound again into the uterus.

On exploration, I discovered that the abdomen of the foetus was dilated somewhat like a balloon and pressed backwards, extending behind the rump for about a foot. After an incision had been made in this, a large quantity of fluid escaped and the foetus came away

without any great difficulty. Examination of this revealed a sac-like structure in the abdomen, containing another foetus about eight inches in length, the body of which was much absorbed, though the intestines were intact. There was a distinct wall separating the intestines of the main foetus and the partially absorbed one. The above mentioned sac was continuous with and part of the abdominal wall of the large foetus. The hoofs of the rudimentary foetus were perfectly formed and about three-quarters of an inch across.

Question: How, and when, did the gestation take place in the body of the foetus?

Fracture of the Inferior Mandible in a Dog

LIEUT. COLONEL T. C. EVANS, R.C.A.V.C., Toronto, Ont.

The patient was a small spaniel, about three years old, belonging to Sergeant Major T. In running out from the path it collided with a motor bicycle, sustaining a fracture through the symphysis of the inferior mandible. The skin externally was intact, but there was a unilateral prognathism; the mucous membrane in the mouth was broken from the gums back to the lingual folds. The incisor teeth were separated at the median line.

Treatment: For the first two days, the mouth was irrigated with peroxide and boracic washes to remove blood clots. On the third day under morphine and ether, the displaced bones were brought into normal position and secured by fine wire passed through the incisor and around the canine teeth. Reduction was completed and reinforced by suturing deeply through the mucous pad on the floor of the mouth and tying under the tongue.

The patient was fed slops for the first ten days and the bowels regulated by daily doses of syrup of buckthorn. Any tendency toward constipation was corrected by glycerin enemas. No cradle or plasters were used. Healing was satisfactory. Two months following the lower jaw appeared normal and the incisor teeth quite regular and the dog could eat bones with ease.

Dishorning of Calves

There is little doubt that the dishorning of cattle when young is a practice which is not only beneficial to the subsequent easy management and fattening of cattle, but also assists in obtaining better prices for the animals when sold as store or fat stock. The Ministry of Agriculture in England has issued a leaflet dealing with this subject, which should be in the hands of all breeders and rearers of cattle. The leaflet states that the practice of dishorning cattle, when partly or fully grown, by sawing off or otherwise removing the horns, is one which should not be followed. The proper time to perform the operation of dishorning is when the animal is under one month old, and the best way of doing it then is to apply caustic potash to the horn buds of the animal.

POULTRY DISEASES

Contributed by DR. A. B. WICKWARE, Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Deaths Amongst Fowls Due to Natural Causes

During the summer season it is the common experience of poultrymen to lose a number of vigorous appearing fowls from rather mystifying causes.

Such deaths are invariably due to what may be termed natural causes since the most careful examination fails to reveal any specific lesion or diseased condition which could be indubitably considered as responsible for the fatalities.

It is a natural law that a few birds must be lost each year from an otherwise healthy flock but amongst poultrymen there is a tendency to become perturbed and consider every death as being due to some dread disease.

It is not an uncommon experience to lose a fine vigorous male bird during the season of spring mating and greater care should be exercised in bringing such a bird into contact with hens or pullets. The usual history is that the cock or cockerel after being placed in a pen for mating, suddenly gets blue around the comb and wattles and drops dead. Such a fatality is due to an apoplectic attack or to cardiac failure from the inordinate strain placed upon some portion of the cardio-vascular system. It is too much to expect of a bird, especially when he has been kept isolated throughout the winter with a minimum amount of exercise and is suddenly thrust into a pen where for the next half hour or longer, the psychic stimulation and muscular exercise are altogether out of proportion to his powers of endurance. It would be much better to place such a bird in a pen with only one or two pullets, preferably at night or late in the evening when the birds have gone to roost, and after he has been allowed to remain there for a day, the other females may be introduced into the pen. This will not prevent every death from this cause but it will have a palliative effect in reducing the period of excitement and preventing the bird from overdoing himself.

Another frequent cause of death is internal hemorrhage, due in most cases to a rupture of a blood vessel in the liver or occasionally in the ovary or oviduct. Rupture of the liver is frequently observed in the heavy Asiatic breeds; fowls of this type being prone to store up fat in the liver when production is at a minimum. This fat accumulation leads to an enlarged and very friable liver which is easily broken down. Many cases of rupture of the liver follow an injury sustained when the hen is going to roost and in the morning the carcass will be found on the floor or dropping board. Occasionally spontaneous rup-

ture occurs, while the vascularity of the ovary during the period of high production undoubtedly predisposes fowls to internal hemorrhage. Death usually occurs either while the fowl is on the nest or after laying and the rupture is evidently caused by the straining accompanying the passage of the egg from the oviduct. Death may also occur from a similar cause among fowls of the heavier breeds.

During extremely hot weather a number of deaths may suddenly occur from heat exhaustion. In other instances fatalities may result from the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Apart from the foregoing, some organic lesion too small to be discerned with the naked eye, may be present in the heart or other organs and occasionally extreme adiposis of the heart may lead to impaired functioning and death.

There is no way of preventing these losses, but it is a good practice during the summer to give a dose of Epsom salts to the flock each month, one teaspoonful being allowed for every bird. The required number of doses may be dissolved in the drinking water or the salts may be dissolved in warm water and enough mash stirred in to take up the moisture. Unless fowls are on record, fattening rations containing an excess of corn should not be fed during the hot months of the year, a sustaining ration of oats, green feed etc., being substituted for the period.

In spite of all precautions, a few deaths will occur in the best regulated flock, the law of averages applying here as elsewhere.

Tuberculosis, with Special Reference to the Type Occurring in Fowls

There is no disease affecting vertebrates that appears to be so perfectly understood and yet presents so many vagaries and causes so much misgiving as Tuberculosis.

The exact relationship between the various forms of this disease has never been clearly established and until this is accomplished, any system or plan for its eradication must take into consideration the elimination of every possible source of infection.

While avian tuberculosis cannot be considered in the same economic light as the bovine type, the losses attributable to its ravages, if estimated in dollars and cents would total a large amount.

It is not only from the standpoint of financial loss, however, that avian tuberculosis is of interest, but the possibility of the disease being communicated to other animals must be considered.

It has been experimentally shown that the avian type of organism is capable of causing the disease in various animals.

Thus Mohler and Washburn have produced tuberculosis in hogs by feeding the diseased organs of fowls, while they have been able to infect guinea pigs with the whites of eggs coming from tuberculous birds.

Dey as well as Christiansen have shown that a certain percentage of the cutaneous or skin forms of tuberculosis in hogs is due to organisms identical in every respect with the avian tubercle bacillus.

M'Fadyean in an article entitled "Tuberculosis in the Horse Caused by Bacilli of the Avian Type," describes experiments dealing with this disease and mentions another case investigated by Nocard.

Himmelberger described transmission experiments by which he was able to infect a calf which later reacted to a test with avian tuberculin but failed to respond to a preparation of the bovine strain.

John's disease, which appears to be a primary intestinal form of tuberculosis, is due to an organism identical in its biological characteristics with the germ of avian tuberculosis. Moreover, such infected animals will not respond to an injection of bovine tuberculin but will readily react to the avian preparation.

The celebrated Roger case where circumstantial evidence supported by bacteriological and pathological findings, pointed to the transmission of the disease from a parrot to its owner, further emphasizes the possible danger of infection to man and animals from tuberculous fowls.

Prevalence

The prevalence of avian tuberculosis throughout Canada is, every year, becoming more apparent. There appears, however, to be a striking apathy on the part of farmers and of veterinarians in regard to the diseases and the care in general, of poultry, due in no small measure to the false impression that fowls are of small economic importance as compared with other species of livestock.

That this is an erroneous impression, is shown by the statement of Dr. Veranus A. Moore of Cornell University who estimated the value of the poultry industry to the United States at approximately \$420,615,000. It is claimed that in Canada, the annual income from eggs, dressed poultry etc., totals fifty millions of dollars.

Symptoms of the Disease

The causative organism or germ of tuberculosis gains entrance to the system usually with the food, and, finding a favourable location, grows and extends to the various tissues. This growth of the germ induces symptoms of unthriftiness, and this unthriftiness is followed sooner or later by death. The detection of tuberculosis from symptoms is not always easy. Some may be observed to be going light yet they are seen to be good feeders. If picked up it is found that the flesh has almost entirely disappeared from the breast bone, and this should make one suspicious that something is wrong. A yellow or greenish diarrhoea is frequently present in affected birds, and where this is present the type of the disease is most dangerous to the remainder of the flock, as the germs are to be found in the droppings in immense numbers.

One of the most frequent symptoms seen early in the course of the disease is lameness, a result of the infection involving a joint of the leg. Lameness is mentioned by persons forwarding fowls for diagnosis more frequently than any other symptom where subsequent examinations have proven the trouble to be due to tuberculosis. So frequently is lameness observed that we are at once suspicious of tuberculosis whenever the symptom is mentioned.

Course of the Disease

Fowl affected with tuberculosis may die in a few days from the first appearance of symptoms, or they may linger for weeks, gradually becoming more emaciated as the disease progresses until they die from exhaustion. The progress is largely dependent on the strength of the invading germ and the natural resistance of the bird. Some outbreaks of the disease follow a more rapid course than others; usually, however, the course in an individual extends over weeks, and sometimes months may intervene before death takes place.

Post-Mortem Findings

The post-mortem findings in fowl tuberculosis are characteristic. The liver is usually the principal organ affected, and there are lesions, from the size of a pin point to that of a large pea, which are white or yellow in colour. The larger lesions when cut into give a gritty sensation as the knife passes through them. These lesions are distinct from the liver tissues, and may be quite easily separated from the liver itself. The liver may be greatly enlarged, even to twice its normal size. This enlargement is especially noticeable in chronic cases. The spleen is usually involved, the lesions having the same characteristics as mentioned for those in the liver. An enlargement of the spleen is also usual, and it may be four times its normal size. The intestines may or may not be involved. When lesions are present we find nodules from the size of a small pea to that of a medium-sized nut. The minute dissection of these usually presents a free opening into the inside of the bowel, and at this point of entrance there is an ulceration. It is through this opening from the nodule on the intestine to the interior of the bowel that the bacilli gain access to and are so easily distributed by the droppings.

Other visceral organs are seldom involved, to the point where visible changes are apparent, although the writer has observed lung lesions in canaries and on two occasions in domesticated fowls. The joints frequently show ulcerations. Such an ulceration is the cause of lameness during life.

Prevention and Treatment

For the prevention of infectious diseases amongst fowls, sanitary surroundings, with plenty of sunlight and fresh air are absolute essentials. At present such conditions are best obtained by the use of the modern cotton-front house, a number of types having been described by various poultry authorities.

A number of plans for the control and eradication of avian tuberculosis have been suggested, several of which at first glance appear quite practicable.

The intradermal testing of fowls with a specially prepared tuberculin, has been widely advocated and in some instances this method of dealing with an outbreak may be justified. Personally the writer disapproves of the general adoption of this plan for the following reasons.

1. The majority of flocks in Canada are utility strains kept solely for egg production.

2. The period of greatest production occurs in the pullet year and except in the case of phenomenal layers, it does not pay to keep old fowls.

3. Fowls reach full maturity in a few months, so that a new flock can be acquired in a short space of time. Moreover, tuberculosis is more prevalent after fowls have passed the yearling stage and in killing off the old utility stock and substituting pullets, a distinct safeguard against propagating the infection, is afforded.

4. In the cases where selective breeding is carried on and exhibition birds are fancied, the blood lines can be readily conserved by proper matings, and the segregation of the new brood, in new quarters and upon virgin soil or thoroughly disinfected old runs, will insure freedom from the disease. There is a possible danger of congenital tuberculosis appearing in chicks from the use of eggs from tuberculous fowls but this danger is so remote as to be almost negligible.

Generally speaking, the best means of preventing and treating tuberculosis in fowls is to destroy the entire flock if all have been running together, and to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the quarters and runs which they have occupied, with any good disinfectant.

When destroying the birds after it has been demonstrated that tuberculosis is present, some may be suitable for food if, on examination, the liver shows no white or yellow spots from the size of a pin point to that of a pea, and there are no nodules or lumps on the intestines. When these lesions are present the flesh cannot be considered suitable for human food. These measures, while temporarily entailing a considerable loss, will in the end prove the most economical to the owner and the community.

Where tuberculosis has once existed, the general health of the flock should be occasionally checked up by immediately killing and examining any fowl which appears to be going light or shows physical signs of some inward trouble.

The proper method of disinfecting fowl houses and runs is given in detail in the March-May number of this journal.

Wry-Neck in Fowl Due to Pasteurella Avisseptica

FRANK W. SCHOFIELD, D.V.Sc., and RONALD GWATKIN, D.V.Sc., Laboratories, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario.

A dead barred rock hen was brought to the laboratory for examination. No definite history was given, but it was stated that the bird had been sick for two days. On post-mortem, the crop was found to be markedly inflamed, liver very pale in colour and showing appearances of fatty degeneration or infiltration, kidneys congested, spleen normal. The right lung showed an acute fibrinous pneumonia, left lung was distinctly consolidated, mouth covered with a mucopurulent exudate. The heart blood was teeming with a small bipolar organism, which proved to be *Pasteurella avisseptica*.

Several weeks later a live male bird was received from the same place, showing the following symptoms: The head was retracted to such an extent that it lay between the shoulders, with the beak frequently pointing directly upwards. The bird usually maintained a sitting position but if irritated would move rapidly backward, never going forward. Occasional attempts were made to eat and drink, when by making a great effort the head would be drawn forward towards the food and water. After passing through many circular movements, in an attempt to maintain one position, the bird would give up and the head would be returned to its position between the shoulders.

On autopsy, the carcass was found to be much emaciated but organs appeared normal. A small quantity of pus was found between the arachnoid and the dura mater in the region of the cerebellum. Microscopic examination showed small bipolar organisms. A pure culture of a small, gram negative, rod-shaped organism was isolated and shown to be *Pasteurella aviseptica*. The cultures obtained from these two birds when compared were found to be identical in all particulars.

The term wry-neck is adopted from *Diseases of Poultry* by Pearl, Surface and Curtis, who state that this symptom is usually associated with direct brain or nerve irritation and occurs in epileptic spasms, but also is sometimes associated with rheumatism.

It is hard to account for the unusual location of the organism unless there had been at one time a general infection from which the bird recovered. This may have occurred at the time of the outbreak, when the owner lost several birds in addition to the one recorded above.

This case illustrates the value of a careful post-mortem examination as an aid in determining more exactly the causes and nature of obscure diseases.



Unqualified Practitioner Fined

J. R. English of Cypress River, Manitoba, was fined \$20.00 and costs in the Police Court at Holland on June 7th, for illegally practising as a Veterinary Surgeon. Complaint was laid by the Veterinary Association of Manitoba and prosecution was conducted by W. D. Card, Crown Prosecutor, Portage la Prairie.

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A fundamental difference between artificial machines and living organisms is that the former are worn out by use, while the latter not only repair the loss caused by use, but are also stimulated to further increase. On the other hand, organs which are not put into function or are not used, degenerate.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

The A.V.M.A. Convention at Montreal

The Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association, are leaving Chicago by a special train for Montreal and will arrive in Kingston early Sunday morning, August 26th. From that point they will leave by boat to Montreal.

It is a wish of the Illinois Association for some movement, to be started in Ontario, to muster the Ontario and Western delegation at Kingston on that morning, in order that the Middle West Veterinarians could meet and commune with the Canadian colleagues on the boat during the trip.

The Montreal boat will leave Kingston on Sunday morning, August 26th at 5.30 a.m.

A Distinguished Veterinarian from France

The *Record* learns with pleasure that Professor Charles Porcher from the National Veterinary School of Lyon, France, is to represent the French Government at the A.V.M.A. Convention at Montreal, August 27th to 31st.

Professor Porcher comes to Canada with the reputation of being a distinguished writer and scholar. He is the author of a number of standard works among which are Milk Production, its Hygiene and Control. Milk, Organic and Biological Chemistry.

Professor Porcher is the Editor-in-chief of the French Review, specializing in LE LAIT and his reviews are held in very high regard in England and America. He speaks English fluently and his presence at the meetings in Montreal will be regarded as one of the outstanding events of the Convention.

Felicitations from Dr. Duncan McEachran

After nearly half a century of membership of the A.V.M.A., I see with pleasure, this powerful scientific Association meet in my home town of Montreal, in 1923, to celebrate its "Diamond Jubilee." Those who are reaping the benefit of the pioneer's work should be present at their meetings to help to carry on the good work. I urge every Veterinarian to become a link in the great chain of our Profession.

Vis Unita Fortior.

DUNCAN MCEACHRAN.

Secretaries of Provincial Associations, who will require room space for their meetings should notify the Secretary of the Local Committee on Arrangements immediately, giving him the probable number of the delegates who will be present. Address letters and telegrams to Dr. J. H. Villeneuve, 200 West Dorchester Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Sir Arnold Thieler, C.M.G., from South Africa

The Convention will assume an International aspect. In addition to Professor Porcher from France, the Committee has received notification that Sir Arnold Thieler of Pretoria, Director of Veterinary Education and Research of South Africa will be present at the Convention, and will occupy a prominent place on the programme.

On Wednesday, August 29th the Convention will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee at a banquet to be held in the Mount Royal Hotel. The Committee are so sanguine in their belief that this banquet will be a huge success, that they have decided to make the following day Thursday, the 30th, a recess day. Everyone will be invited to motor and boat rides around the Island of Montreal and down the world-renowned Lachine Rapids. On this trip the members will be the guests of the City of Montreal.

British Columbia Veterinary Association

The Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Veterinary Association was held this year, at Portland, Ore., on August 2nd, 3rd and 4th at the Imperial Hotel.

A very good meeting was held and about forty veterinarians from the State of Washington were present. British Columbia was well represented.

KENNETH CHESTER, SEC-TREAS.

Ontario Veterinary Association

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association will be held in Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4th and 5th.

Arrangements have been made for the use of Room 22C, Mining Building, University of Toronto, and the meeting will convene there at 10 a.m., daylight saving time, (9 a.m. standard time), on the morning of the first day.

At this meeting considerable attention will be given to proposed amendments to the Veterinary Practice Act. This very important subject should induce every veterinary surgeon in the province to make a strong effort to attend, and it is hoped that a large number will be present.

As the A.V.M.A. meets in Montreal the week before it is expected that several of the prominent speakers there will come to Toronto to address our meeting.

Problems relating to general practice will be taken up during one of the sessions. The Sweet Clover trouble will be thoroughly discussed.

A large attendance is desired at this meeting, and each member is requested to bring with him another veterinarian who is not yet a member.

J. S. GLOVER,
Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar.

Liberal Veterinary Education

The *Toronto Mail and Empire* comments upon the work which is being undertaken to discover the cause of canine distemper. According to a dispatch sent out over the Associated Press wires, the campaign started by leading sportsmen and scientists of England, to discover the cause of this mysterious disease, is meeting with unqualified success. The Duke of Beaufort is President of the Council and the Duke of Portland, Vice-President. The Council also includes Lord Lascelles, Lord Lonsdale and the Earl of Chesterfield. The *Mail and Empire* is strongly in favour of a broadening out policy in the education of Veterinary Surgeons:

"It is not to be denied that, as a rule, veterinary surgeons have not the scientific ranking of medical men. Some of them are medical doctors as well as veterinary surgeons, and we believe that as time goes on it will become the custom, rather than the exception, for veterinary surgeons to qualify as physicians for human beings, and that the veterinary branch will be regarded as a specialty. One man will become an M.D. and a dog specialist, just as another man will become an M.D. and a throat specialist. To-day the habit of speaking disparagingly of a man as a horse doctor has not wholly disappeared. To our mind a clever 'vet.' has a claim for greater respect than a clever doctor. His patient can give him little help in his diagnosis. He does not feel an illness coming on. Nobody knows that a dog or a horse is going to be ill until it is obviously in the grip of some disease or other, and what that disease is may likely be a subject of speculation on the part of the veterinary surgeon, as well as the owner in a great many cases. The veterinary surgeon has one advantage, however, and that is that he does not become a veterinary surgeon unless he loves animals. This cannot be said of doctors."

Valuable Animals

"But it is not love of animals, but more scientific information about them, that is necessary. There is plenty of affection about, for few people do not like animals of some sort, especially when they are not required to bother much with them. Few are the first-class brains that have concentrated upon animal diseases. The best of them undoubtedly were the brains of Pasteur, who discovered the cure for hydrophobia, but it must be borne in mind that Pasteur was not impelled by his sympathy for suffering dogs, but by his sympathy with their human victims. There is no reason, however, why brains of the first order should not now be summoned to the service of domestic animals. There are horses in existence worth, perhaps, a quarter of a million dollars. There are dogs whose market value is \$5,000. and bulls worth five and six times as much. From a purely selfish point of view, the owners of these animals could afford to pay well for the best medical attention if one of these precious beasts fell ill. There are also dogs, and even cats, that would not fetch a dollar at auction which are so dear to their owners that royal fees would willingly be paid to save them from death, or even from suffering."

Mr. Wm. Scott, F.R.C.V.S., author of "Indexed System of Treatment," published last autumn with the collaboration of various scientific writers and a preface by the Right Honourable Sir Clifford Allbutt, and reviewed recently in this journal, wishes the *Record* to convey his compliments to the profession in Canada. His book bids fair to become a standard work and the King and the Prince of Wales have each accepted a copy.

CORRESPONDENCE

We invite our readers to make free use of the *Record's* correspondence column to discuss questions of professional interest. In that way we are greatly assisted in sensing the feelings of the profession as a whole.

The Editor,
Canadian Veterinary Record.

Sir:

There is a matter I would like to draw to the attention of your readers in a few words. Reading in the Press a report that the Ontario Council of Pharmacy had obtained reciprocal registration from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with full professional standing in England, one wonders why it is that as a profession we are always in the rearguard of progress.

Some time ago I had occasion to write the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and received the following reply from their Secretary: "In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that the degree of B.V.Sc., of the University of Toronto, has not up to the present been recognized under Section 13, of the Veterinary Surgeons' Act, 1881.

"If you desire to make application for registration as a colonial practitioner under this section, I will bring the matter before the Council, but it would be necessary to supply further particulars as to the degree you hold, e. g., the date of graduation, length of the professional course, and the nature of the preliminary examination."

I am not suggesting that there is ever likely to be any great desire on the part of the Canadian Veterinarians to practise in Britain, nor would that be desirable from the point of view of Canadian Live Stock needs, but, now that shipments of cattle are going forward to Britain, the position is somewhat changed. Canadian veterinarians are brought in contact with British Authorities, so that with possible differences of opinion, it is essential that our professional standing in Britain be admitted. The proposed Canadian National Veterinary Association had we achieved Dominion Registration could have handled this matter effectively.

Yours, etc.,

July 10th, 1923.

R. H. B. W.

H. H. Stevens, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

May 4th, 1923

Dear Sir:

The attention of the Council of the British Columbia Veterinary Association has been drawn to your remarks made in the House of Commons, recorded on page 2196 of *Hansard* as follows:

"I think in statements by police authorities that there has been considerable difficulty with irresponsible practitioners, not necessarily physicians, but particularly veterinarians. I have heard on several occasions the opinion expressed, or indeed the assertion made positively, that they were circumventing the law."

The Council instructs me to advise you that under the B.C., Prohibition Act, when in force, no prosecution or conviction was taken or secured against any veterinary surgeon, and that the same cannot be said of the medical profession, also that no prosecution has been taken or conviction secured against any veterinary surgeon in British Columbia under the Narcotic Act, which was under discussion when you made the above remarks, and that the same cannot be said of the Medical Profession in B.C. and also, to date, no prosecution has been taken against any veterinary surgeon in British Columbia for a breach of the B.C. Moderation Act.

We strongly resent the assumption of certain people that the members of the veterinary profession are less moral and less law abiding than the medical practitioners.

The Council would be very pleased to have an explanation of your remarks to give to the members of the Veterinary Association in British Columbia, and we think those throughout Canada would be interested also.

Yours truly,

KENNETH CHESTER,
Sec.-Treas.

Ottawa, May 14th, 1923.

Kenneth Chester, Esq., V.S.,
Sec.-Treas. B. C. Veterinary Assoc.,
310 Warren Avenue,
New Westminster, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 4th instant complaining of a statement included in some remarks I made on April 23rd and found on pages 2195 and 2196 of Hansard.

I think a careful reading of the remarks on that occasion will completely relieve your mind of any suggestion that I cast any aspersion on the veterinarian profession. It must be recalled that the Bill was in committee and all that was said was in a more or less casual manner across the floor of the House. The section under discussion was section 8, having reference to keeping records and calling for reports from physicians, veterinarians, dentists, druggists, etc. "when requested by the Minister." I was arguing for a broadening out of this point and suggested that the local police should be assisted by having the same right to demand information from members of the above mentioned profession.

As a matter of fact, one or two prominent police officials, at the head of very important forces, when discussing this matter with me, advised me of the difficulties that were faced by him and other officials and made particular reference to certain veterinarians suspected of being a medium of distribution.

When discussing a Bill of this kind, one is frequently forced to make suggestions which, if extracted from its context may appear to be offensive. I assure you that there was no intention on my part to reflect upon your profession at all. Indeed, I cannot conceive how you could read into my remarks any such intention and I trust you will at once dismiss such a suggestion from your mind.

However, even though it may be disagreeable to some individuals, I certainly consider it to be my duty to use every possible argument to bring the Anti-Narcotic Drug Act into workable condition, as I know of no evil which demands closer attention than that of the use of narcotic drugs.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

H. H. STEVENS,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

May 14th, 1923.

(We think the prompt action of the British Columbia Association very fitting. There seems to be a general tendency on the part of both Press and Public to hold the veterinary profession too cheaply, for no reason that we can see, except that the profession generally is prone to take things "lying down." The explanation offered by Mr. Stevens in his letter, hardly seems to meet the case. Editor.)

The Editor,
Canadian Veterinary Record.

Sir:

In your editorial in the December issue of the *Record* I note that you regret no further action has been taken towards the formation of a Canadian National Veterinary Association and the matter of Dominion Registration. Dr. F. Torrance, I think rightly pointed out that it was no use introducing a Bill for Dominion Registration unless it was acceptable to all the Veterinary Associations in Canada.

The Act proposed at the Canadian Veterinary Conference of Nov., 1921, was not acceptable to one or two of the Associations because it provided that a graduate (before the passing of the proposed Act) Veterinarian after being granted Dominion Registration could be set an examination by a Provincial Examination Board and rejected if they wished. This in the opinion of one or two Associations would not be Dominion Registration as it would still leave the supreme power in the hands of the Provincial Examining Boards, as at present, and so would be no progress.

Since that time, as you say Mr. Editor, no other proposal has been made. The British Columbia Veterinary Association is anxious for real Dominion Registration and I would therefore propose on its behalf the following amendment to the above proposed Act and, not putting it in legal language, would suggest that all Veterinarians, graduates of a recognized college, (both present and future graduates) be granted Dominion Registration on passing a practical examination set by a Dominion Examining Board, composed of a representative from each Association, and that such Dominion Certificate be accepted by the Provincial Councils without further examination, but of course on payment of the usual Provincial Association fees.

I also agree with you, that should no common ground be found to agree on Dominion Registration, which would be very regrettable, that is no reason why steps should not be taken to form a Canadian National Veterinary Association at the coming A.V.M.A. meeting in Montreal. Perhaps the above proposal will start further discussion on the subject as you wished.

KENNETH CHESTER, V.S.

July 11th, 1923.

A CANADIAN NATIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Editor,
Canadian Veterinary Record.

Sir:

It has occurred to me that the time is now ripe for the formation of a Canadian National Veterinary Medical Association. I may be right and then I may be wrong, but it is my opinion and I submit it for consideration. Some one may ask: "Why Canadian National? Is it going to be government owned?" Not at all, dear reader. I simply want to emphasize the fact that we have no such organization, national in its aim and that we sadly lack one.

What would be the disadvantages of the Association? I cannot see any, although I suppose that some may be pointed out to me, but I am convinced that the objections may be answered favorably.

The Advantages

The advantages would be many:

1. More united action on the part of the members. In the words of Dr. Duncan McEachran: "Vis Unita Fortior."
2. A better standing in the eyes of the public who would witness the many activities of the Association.
3. A closer understanding and co-operation between the various Provincial Associations through a more intimate knowledge of the members gathering from year to year in various sections of the country, and more able to understand one another's viewpoint.
4. Through concerted action on the part of the members, backed by the official standing of the Association, quicker elimination, and as complete as possible, of the unqualified practitioner.
5. Greater uniformity in the various local laws respecting the practice of veterinary science.

6. An added incentive to progress in that the veterinarian having his place recognized as a public-spirited professional man would be able to take a leading part in sanitary movements and Hygiene councils.

Uplifting

I think I should make myself clear that there is no idea in my mind to oppose, counteract or antagonize any other organization, institution or society whatever, local, national or international in character. I hope that this is plain. The Association, as I see it now, would have nothing to do with the direction of the various Provincial Associations. It would be an entirely independent body, which might be caused to act in time as a link between these provincial bodies, but wherever the Associations are not really organized, its activities would no doubt tend to the formation or strengthening of the local Associations; henceforth a better standing for all the members of the profession, as the more dignified one member becomes in one part of the country, the more his confere the country over is bound to see his fellow-member's honor reflected upon himself.

An Invitation

In order to give every one an opportunity of expressing his views on the subject, I am calling a meeting of all those interested in the formation of this Association for Tuesday, August 28th, at 8 p.m., Daylight Saving Time, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. In the meantime those who favour the idea but cannot be present might express their sentiments in a letter to the writer. Those who oppose it have the same privilege and the views of all will be taken into consideration, as I am open to correction or conviction.

J. H. Villeneuve, D.V.S.,
200 West Dorchester St.,
Montreal, Que.

July 15th 1923

I Love My Scrub Cow

My scrub cow gives me employment every day in the year. She consumes my hay and grain, and grows fat and sleek. She is a thing of beauty, altho a burden forever. To produce milk and butterfat would detract from her physical beauty; therefore, it is unreasonable to expect it of her. She helps to reduce my income tax. I love my scrub cow. She is a luxury. Dairymen are entitled to luxuries as well as other people. My neighbor tells me to sell her to the butcher, but my neighbor is a hard-hearted man; so is the butcher. The official tester says the profits from three of my best producers will keep her in comfort, so why should I worry? I love my scrub cow. It requires much time to feed her, but very little time to milk her. My banker says that the small amount of milk she contributes can justly be called, "the milk of human kindness," for it is human kindness that allows her to exist. Even Parson Jones was heard to remark that, "a greater love hath no man than he who wears his young life away to support a scrub cow, expecting no reward, not even the respect of real dairymen." I love my scrub cow. Who can doubt it?—Humane Pleader.

Dr. R. Gwatkin, Bacteriologist, Ontario Veterinary College, is a member of the Committee on Bacteriology that has been appointed by the A.V.M.A. to consider the best methods for handling that subject in the veterinary curriculum.

Increased Horse Sales

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture covering reports of 67 of the principal markets show, that while in 1921, there were only 317,445 horses and mules sold at these markets, in 1922, the number increased to 442,646 a gain of 39.4 per cent.

ABSTRACTS and REVIEWS

Action of Thymol on Intestinal Parasites

*On the Action of Thymol on the intestinal parasites of the horse.
Revue Veterinaire, Feb., 1923, Page 105.*

M. M. BROcq-ROUSSEU AND CAUCHENEZ.

After first studying the solubility and toxicity of Thymol, the authors made some experiments to determine the action of this drug on the intestinal parasites of the horse. Different species of worms were taken from the intestines of animals slaughtered and immediately placed into solutions of Thymol of different strengths.

Contrary to our teachings, thymol acted not only on round worms, but on all others as well, though it required a longer time on some of them. It killed taenias and oxyurias quickly. Strongylae and ascari required a slightly longer period, but it had no effect on spirochaetecysts or on oestrus bovis.

In practice, Thymol should be given to horses, prior to feed, in the morning, followed immediately by a drink of water. The dose may be continued for three or four mornings, but treatment may not be repeated until a period of from eight to fifteen days have lapsed.

Eug. Laberge

Rabbit Hair Asthma

*BRET RATNER, M.D. Am. Jour. of Diseases of Children, Oct. 1922.
Abst. in North America Veterinarian, Jan. 1923.*

Several cases of asthma in children are reported due to pillows stuffed with rabbit hair. Ratner claims that since this hair is widely used for manufacturing purposes and the rabbit itself used in laboratories and as pets, rabbit hair should rank with horse hair, goose and chicken feathers, as a potential factor in the production of asthma. The hair seems to be the inciting substance and few patients sensitive to animal hair react to the serum. It is claimed that in addition to asthma, eczema, vomiting, angio-neurotic edema, urticaria and con-

junctivitis may all occur from contact with animal hair. Attempts to desensitize patients were unsuccessful but removal of hair relieved all symptoms. R.G.

Cow with Double Cervix

H. B. COLLET, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Herefordshire, England. *Veterinary Medicine*, April 1923.

Examination of carcass reported on showed that the cow had only one kidney. The udder was small and had only two teats. Ccrua were much too large and longer than normal, with a cervix for each. She had given birth to a normal male calf when three years old and another a year later. There was no inbreeding shown in pedigree and she herself was a single calf, although her dam had once given birth to twins. The owner had disposed of her on account of her shape, which was very peculiar. Reference is made to a similar case mentioned in an article by DeVine.—R.G.

On the Diagnosis and Nature of Cutaneous Ulcerous Lesions in the Cat

Douville, *Revue Veterinaire*, No. 4, April 1922. *Abst. in The Veterinary Journal*, March 1923.

An eighteen-months-old cat had an ulcer on the side of the face which showed no tendency to heal and was suspected to be tuberculosis. Tuberculin test was negative and no bacilli were found in the discharge. Experimental animals, however, showed typical lesions after inoculation. A month later the cat's hock swelled and fistulas formed and there was rapid tuberculosis of the joint and tendons. Post-mortem revealed evident tuberculous lesions in the spleen and abdominal glands, and caseous nodules in the hock with the astragalus divided into two fragments. Douville states that the cat reacts badly, or not at all, to tuberculin. Other skin affections of the cat are discussed.—R.G.

Contribution to the Clinical Study of Avian Tuberculosis (Diffuse Osteo-Periostitis Without Visceral Localization)

BESNOIT and ROBIN, *Revue Veterinaire*, Dec. 1922. *Abst. in The Veterinary Journal*, March 1923.

An account of tuberculosis in the bones of a fowl which showed no lesions in the viscera. The bird did not react to the tuberculin test, but pus in the affected articulations contained tubercle bacilli, and

experimental animals inoculated with it died with symptoms of tuberculosis. The experience of the authors shows that tuberculosis of birds, like that of mammals, may be manifested by diffuse osteitis. An inoculated rabbit developed quite similar osseous lesions to those of the affected fowl.—R.G.

Death of a Puppy from Eating Linseed Cake

T. G. HEATLEY, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., Woodbridge. *The Veterinary Journal, March 1923.*

This is a case report of a spaniel puppy that ate some linseed cake it found in a barn. Three hours after eating this it was found in a state of coma and died four hours later. Symptoms, in addition to coma, were that the animal had three or four convulsive fits, the mouth being held wide open and the angles pulled back. Respirations became very shallow about an hour before death. On post-mortem a mass weighing 1½ lb. was found in the stomach. It was mucilaginous and difficult to break up. The Author could not decide whether death was due to acute indigestion produced by the mass, or to linseed poisoning, or possibly both.—R.G.

COLLEGE NOTES

Dr. F. S. Egan, '23, is established in Detroit in small animal practice in association with Dr. Greenfield. They have already established a good connection and reports indicate that they have a good practice. Dr. Egan was married to Miss Owens of Toronto last month.

Dr. O. C. Spencer, '23, is also engaged in small animal practice in Detroit.

Dr. R. G. Cuthbert, '23, who has been with Dr. Campbell since graduation has left for Detroit to take up a position with Drs. Greenfield and Egan.

Dr. R. Macdonald, '23, after graduation went west on a visit where he took unto himself a Partner, Miss Johnson of Winnipeg. They have returned to Unionville, Ontario, where Dr. Macdonald has established himself in general practice.

Dr. A. W. McLeod, '23, has located at Dalkeith, Ontario, and reports practice better than he expected.

Dr. W. R. Gunn, '23, is engaged in general practice at Finch, Ontario, and considers prospects as very encouraging.

Dr. E. G. Kerslake, '23, is located at Claremont, Ontario, and has been kept busy ever since graduation.

Dr. E. Roe, '23, has returned to Atwood and identified himself with his father in practice and reports practice for the months of May and June exceeding that of any previous year.

Dr. A. L. McNabb, '23, is acting as an assistant pathologist at the Biological Laboratory, Ottawa.

Dr. C. S. Harris, '23, is located at Magog, Quebec, in general practice and is doing well.

Dr. D. J. Lawson, '23, returned to Shoal Lake, Manitoba, and is connected with his father in general practice. We regret however to hear that Delmer had recently to undergo an operation for appendicitis but are glad to say that he has made a good recovery.

Dr. W. C. Hodgins, '23, is at present at Newdale, Manitoba, but expects to locate at a larger point.

Dr. L. R. Waggoner, '23, has taken over the practice of Dr. Caley of Bracebridge, Ont.

Dr. J. A. Coad, '23, is practising in Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. L. S. Side, '23, is at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and in spite of the serious operation and amputation of his leg he is busily engaged in practice, having already several roasters and ridglings to his credit.

Dr. W. A. Ross, '23, is located at Weston, Ontario, where he has taken over the practice of Dr. Orville Foster.

A recent letter from Dr. J. H. Tingley, '23, of Grenfell, Sask., reports that he is going to locate at Nokomis, Sask.

Dr. J. W. Watt, '23, is located in New York City and is already enjoying a good practice.

Dr. Roy Campbell, '23, is located at Hensall, Ontario, and reports general practice good up to the present time.

The Class of '23 will be interested to know that Dr. F. Leslie has been transferred to the Military Hospital at Burlington, Ont., and we regret to have to report that 'Dick' is still confined to bed and as yet shows no definite improvement. He is in good spirits and would like to hear from any of the boys who would care to write to him.

Dr. George Stanley, '20, recently visited the College at Guelph while here on holidays. Dr. Stanley is in the Biological Laboratory at Ottawa.

Mr. W. B. Whyte, '24, is acting as assistant to Dr. E. C. Coleman of Detroit.

Mr. G. R. Booth, '24, is with Dr. H. Nurse of Palmerston, Ontario.

There is considerable activity around the Ontario Veterinary College on the construction of cement sidewalks and laying out the grounds. Shrubs and trees have been set out and already there is a great improvement in the surroundings.

Drs. McGilvray, Schofield, McIntosh and Gwatkin intend going to the A.V.M.A. meeting in August.

Reports from the Civil Service Commission we believe to be very favourable as to the showing made by the Class and the high standard obtained at the recent examination for Government inspectors.

FRENCH SECTION

Conducted by Dr. J. A. E. Bedard, Quebec City, P.Q.

Hémoglobinure Du Cheval

F. T. Daubigny, M. V.

SYNONYMES: Congestion de la moelle, congestion spinorénale, névrite fémorale, paraplégie essentielle, apoplexie musculaire, mal de Bright aigu, hémoglobinurie paroxystique "à frigore," hémoglobinurie à frigore.

On connaît depuis longtemps les conditions dans laquelle l'hémoglobinurie apparaît habituellement. Une première cause dont l'action est certaine, cause incriminée par presque tous les vétérinaires, c'est le froid.——

Rien d'étonnant donc que les cas d'hémoglobinurie soient plus fréquents pendant l'hiver, vers la fin d'automne et au printemps.——

En général son éclosion est favorisée par la pléthore et l'inaction pendant quelques jours. Son développement est surtout préparé par le repos et l'abondance.

Les chevaux de toutes les races, de tous les services et de tous les âges sont tributaires de l'hémoglobinurie, mais celle-ci paraît avoir une réelle prédilection pour les animaux de gros trait, très sanguins, qui consomment de fortes rations d'avoine, et pour les sujets dans la force de l'âge.

On s'est demandé si l'hémoglobinurie ne serait pas une maladie infectieuse et si les individus atteints n'auraient pas éprouvé, dans leurs tissus ou dans leurs plasmas, certaines modifications capables de préparer la voie de l'agent pathogène supposé. Les recherches faites pour vérifier cette conception l'ont laissée à l'état d'hypothèse. La maladie n'est pas contagieuse, elle ne se transmet point des sujets frappés aux animaux sains. Les plus récents travaux publiés sur cette question ne l'ont point élucidée. Dixler (Traité des maladies nerveuses du cheval). Je laisse à d'autres que moi les soins de découvrir la pathogénie.

La symptomatologie de l'hémoglobinurie est assez complexe et c'est surtout la diversité de ses manifestations qui a donné lieu aux opinions divergentes émises sur sa nature (infection, congestion, etc.)

Très habituellement c'est pendant le travail que l'affection éclate; l'invasion est soudaine. Dans la plupart des cas, les premiers phénomènes de l'accès hémoglobinurique surviennent dix minutes ou un quart d'heure après la sortie de l'écurie; dans d'autres, au bout d'une demi-heure à une heure et quelquefois plus tardivement.

1o.—Les troubles de locomotion, l'un des deux grands symptômes de la maladie, sont variables dans leur forme, leur localisation, leur intensité. Tantôt ils consistent en une raideur généralisée ou localisée au train postérieur (plus souvent) semblable à celle provoquée par

le rhumatisme musculaire; tantôt ce sont des phénomènes paralytiques, le plus souvent limités à l'arrière-main; celui-ci est parésiée, les deux membres fléchissent et ne se meuvent plus qu'avec une grande difficulté, la pince traîne sur le sol, quelquefois l'appui se fait sur le boulet. Dans nombre de cas les deux membres postérieurs sont inégalement touchés ou un seul est atteint. Parfois, mais bien rarement, c'est le train antérieur qui est frappé, tantôt les deux membres, tantôt un seul. On peut observer dans ces cas des contractions de groupes musculaires voisins ou antagonistes de ceux qui sont paralysés. C'est à ces contractures que sont dûs la rigidité de l'encolure, le raidissement de la queue, la tension douloureuse de certains muscles de l'abdomen et des membres.

Mais parmi ces troubles de l'appareil locomoteur, ce sont les phénomènes parétiques qui dominent et souvent ils s'accroissent avec une effrayante rapidité. Chez certains sujets, une grande partie du système musculaire est affectée chez la plupart, les myosites sont localisées, superficielles ou profondes. Aucune région n'en est exempte; toutefois, on les rencontre le plus habituellement aux masses musculaires de la croupe, des cuisses, des fesses, de la voûte lombaire, des reins et du dos, des épaules, de l'encolure et du poitrail. Leurs caractères sont les suivants: tuméfactions variables dans leur étendue et leur volume produites par le gonflement des muscles que la main perçoit douces, dures, tendres, douloureuses, quelquefois un peu oedémateuses à leur surface, la peau est chaude, sensible, adhérente; peu à peu la sensibilité s'émousse, mais rarement l'anesthésie est complète. Ces myosites persistent en s'accroissant, ou elles s'accroissent graduellement et disparaissent sans laisser de traces, ou elles sont suivies d'altérations dégénératives qui entraînent l'atrophie de quelques uns des muscles intéressés.

20.—Le second symptôme principal de l'hémoglobinurie est la *Melanurie*.——La coloration noirâtre ou très foncée de l'urine,——modification due à la présence dans ce liquide, d'une certaine quantité d'hémoglobine et de méthémoglobine. (Mélange d'albumine, d'hémoglobine et d'hématosine colorante pris d'abord pour un composé spécial.) Ce phénomène, d'une constance presque absolue, est plus ou moins accusé suivant l'intensité du processus lui-même. Cette urine contient une quantité variable d'hémoglobine; l'urée et divers autres produits de désassimilation s'y rencontrent en plus grande abondance qu'à l'état normal. Elle contient aussi une assez forte proportion d'albumine (30 grains par litre, pas sûr), des cellules épithéliales desquamées, des globules blancs et rouges, jusqu'à même du sucre. Elle conserve sa réaction alcaline (1016 à 1020 densité normale) mais celle-ci s'atténue dès que les reins sont altérés. Chez l'homme l'urine est acide. Quand les reins, gravement altérés, ne remplissent plus leur fonction dépurative, les symptômes de l'urémie apparaissent. Les plus frappants sont les sauts, les convulsions épileptiformes, les accès dyspnéiques et les contractures généralisées alternant avec des périodes de coma, puis une dépression profonde des forces et l'abaissement graduel de la température.

Cette maladie considérée au point de vue de son évolution, de sa marche, et de ses terminaisons montre:

1o.—Une forme rapide accompagnée de phénomènes paralytiques:

2o.—Une forme bénigne dans laquelle le processus rétrocede vite sans avoir provoqué de paralysie.

Parmi les accidents consécutifs, les plus fréquents sont des lésions de décubitus, des plaques de gangrène sèche aux parties saillantes du corps sur les sujets qui sont restés longtemps en position décubitale. Parfois il subsiste une sorte de parésie à un des membres postérieurs, due à la myélite ou à la méningite spinale.

Pour que la terminaison soit fatale, les phénomènes graves du début persistent en ne présentant que de légères et courtes rémissions ou leur atténuation est bientôt suivie d'une récrudescence qui se prolonge jusqu'au moment de la mort. Celle-ci est amenée soit par asphyxie lente, conséquence de la congestion pulmonaire, soit par l'urémie ou par une syncope cardiaque.——

Il est des cas où la marche est très rapide. Les symptômes sont d'emblés fort alarmants; le cheval se débat avec violence sans arrêt et tous les symptômes augmentent d'intensité, la cyanose des muqueuses apparait de plus en plus et la mort arrive dans 10 à 28 heures. Si la mort ne survient dans ce laps de temps elle ne vient qu'au bout de 48 ou 72 heures.

Dans la forme bénigne les symptômes sont éphémères. Les animaux guéris restent prédisposés à une nouvelle atteinte.

La théorie qui considère l'hémoglobinurie comme une maladie infectieuse n'est pas nouvelle. On admet généralement aujourd'hui que l'agent nocif altère les hématies; il en détacherait l'hémoglobine, et en détruirait un plus ou moins grand nombre.

Le diagnostic de l'hémoglobinurie est ordinairement facile. Cependant, en certains cas, lorsque la maladie est bénigne, elle peut être confondue avec les coliques intestinales, soit avec le rhumatisme musculaire, soit avec la paraplégie traumatique.

Le pronostic varie considérablement avec le degré d'acuité de la maladie, et, la constitution des sujets atteints. Les statistiques accusent une mortalité qui va de 5 à 70%. Le pronostic est toujours sombre lorsque les sujets sont frappés de paraplégie. Quand celle-ci persiste au-delà du troisième jour, l'issue est habituellement fatale.

Les traitements sont: prophylactique, chirurgical et médicamenteux.

Prophylaxie

Eviter, autant que possible, de laisser les chevaux dans l'inaction; les sortir et les promener au moins quelques minutes matin et soir les jours où ils sont laissés à l'écurie; proportionner l'alimentation au travail; donner, tout simplement, une ration d'entretien les jours de repos; une bonne hygiène du local et une température égale de celui-ci compléteront le traitement prophylactique.

J'ai dit que l'affection éclatait pendant le travail et qu'elle s'aggravait vite même que par la marche; dès qu'il est reconnu malade, le cheval doit être arrêté, dételé, puis abrité dans un local à proximité ou chargé sur une voiture (ambulance) et ramené à l'écurie où on le placera dans un box spacieux sur une litière épaisse et où il sera à l'abri de tout courant d'air et des diverses causes d'excitation.

L'obscurité qui règne encore sur la nature de l'agent causal de l'hémoglobinurie rend l'intervention quelque peu hésitante.

Traitement Chirurgical

Dans la forme grave, surtout lorsque la dyspnée est forte, il convient de pratiquer une saignée: on tirera de 4 à 8 litres de sang suivant la taille des sujets. C'est un premier moyen d'extraire, de l'organisme, les poisons microbiens ou cellulaires.

Traitement Médicamenteux

Quelque soit le degré d'intensité de la maladie, il faut provoquer des excréctions par une injection hypodermique de 2 à 4 centigrammes ($\frac{1}{2}$ à $\frac{3}{4}$ de grain) de bromhydrate d'arécoline; de 5 à 10 centigrammes (1 à 2 grains) de sulfate d'ésérine ou de 10 à 20 centigrammes (2 à 4 grains) de chlorhydrate de pilocarpine. Il faut ensuite faire sur le tronc et les membres des frictions sèches avec de la flanelle ou un bouchon de paille. Au besoin cette injection hypodermique sera répétée les jours suivant.

Souvent l'agitation est vive; le cheval se débat violemment, il est couvert de sueurs, son corps se meurtrit sur le sol. On doit alors combattre la surexcitation par les narcotiques et les anesthésiques. Si les boissons sont prises avec avidité, on les additionnera de laudanum; si le malade les refuse, on l'assoupira par la morphine et le chloral. On retournera assez fréquemment l'animal et on lui ménagera toujours une bonne litière, tant pour conjurer les phénomènes d'*hypostase* que pour éviter la formation d'eschares au niveau des parties saillantes. Après avoir provoqué, au début, une abondante évacuation, on entretiendra la liberté du ventre par l'administration répétée de sulfate de soude. Certains vétérinaires ont préconisé, avec raison, le bicarbonate de soude à la dose quotidienne de 200 à 500 grammes, administrée en plusieurs fois dans les boissons; cette dose est abaissée ensuite à 150 et même 100 grammes. C'est une médication simple, peu coûteuse, facilement acceptée par les malades, et qui, incontestablement,

A une Influence Salulaire

L'alcalinisation des humeurs accroît leurs propriétés bactéricides et antitoxiques; elle leur restitue ce que l'infection a supprimé, elle favorise l'élimination des toxines et fortifie les hématies (leur emploi est donc indiqué non seulement dans le traitement curatif de l'hémoglobinurie mais encore comme traitement prophylactique de d'autres maladies).

Lorsque le décubitus se prolonge, il ne suffit pas de retourner le malade, il est nécessaire de vider le rectum et de pratiquer le cathétérisme vésical. Il va s'en dire que cette opération doit être faite aseptiquement pour éviter l'infection des voies urinaires.

Durant la convalescence, on continuera pendant quelque temps encore l'usage des alcalins auxquels on pourra ajouter des toniques. Quand l'appétit est revenu, on doit soutenir le malade par des boissons farineuses, du lait, du bon foin et de la bonne avoine. Peu de jours après la guérison, les malades peuvent recommencer à travailler. On les utilisera d'abord à une besogne facile, en les préservant du froid. On les remettra ensuite graduellement à leur service ordinaire.

Les eschares de décubitus seront traitées par des lotions anti-septiques, etc.

La paralysie des muscles cruraux, accident consécutif le plus commun de cette maladie, donne lieu à une claudication qui rend la marche pénible et fatigante. Par la marche et l'application d'un feu en raies ou en pointes suivies d'un vésicatoire, les injections de solution saturée de sel marin (5 grammes de solution dans un endroit quelconque de la partie atrophiée en injection sous-cutanée) amènent généralement la réconstitution graduelle des muscles rotuliens et finalement la boiterie disparaît.

Pathologie Chirurgicale

Le Lieu D' Election Dans Le Cas De Trepanation du Sinus Frontal

par Gravilescu

Tous les chirurgiens font l'erreur, pour pratiquer la trépanation du sinus frontal, de choisir la région comprise entre l'angle interne de l'oeil et la ligne médiane. Ce point est trop haut, car dans le cas de collection purulente, le pus s'accumule dans le fond du compartiment supérieur du cornet ethmoïdal et toutes les injections médicamenteuses, malgré la force du courant ne peuvent déterger les parois de la cavité.

L'auteur croit que pour obtenir la guérison plus rapide de la sinusite, l'opération doit être pratiquée plus bas. L'ouverture doit être faite dans la région nasale, à une distance d'environ un demi-pouce de la ligne médiane, immédiatement audessus d'une ligne horizontale qui partirait de l'épine maxillaire, à deux pouces de son sommet, et rejoindrait perpendiculairement la ligne médiane.

J.A.E.B.

(Archiva veterinara No. 6 1921).

Zootechnie

De L'Identification Des Animaux Par Les Empreintes Nasales

par le Prof. Dechambre

L'auteur a essayé et réussi à établir, par un procédé analogue à celui employé pour identifier les individus par le système bien connu des empreintes digitales. Son attention s'est portée sur le muflle des bovidés dont les nombreuses striures semblent se prêter très bien à l'inscription.

Le mode opératoire consiste tout d'abord, à assécher le muflle de l'animal à identifier avec un papier buvard, condition essentielle, on noircit ensuite la partie asséchée avec un rouleau de gélatine, enduit au préalable d'une encre grasse d'imprimerie. Ensuite, il ne suffit que d'appliquer sur le muflle des feuilles de papier blanc, en appuyant légèrement avec le plat de la main pour obtenir les empreintes désirées.

Cette méthode peut s'appliquer chez le chien. On peut relever l'empreinte soit à l'extrémité de la truffe, soit à la partie inférieure de la patte.

L'Etat du Minnesota a adopté officiellement ce système infaillible d'identification pour les vaches de race pure.

J.A.E.B.

(Revue de Zootechnie, Avril 1923).

La Fécondation Des Oeufs De Poule

par M. Lienhardt, de Nancy

Il suffit d'un seul accouplement chez la poule pour assurer la fécondation des oeufs pendant un temps assez long. Vingt à vingt-quatre heures après l'accouplement, l'oeuf est déjà fécondé. De huit à dix jours après, cette même fécondité n'est plus absolue et va en diminuant de jour en jour pour devenir tout à fait nulle au bout d'un mois.

La fécondation est donc rapide; les spermatozoïdes parviennent en quelques heures à l'orifice de la trompe où ils sont en bonne place, pour féconder l'ovule qui se détache de l'ovaire; mais bientôt leur nombre diminue et, après le dixième jour, la fécondation est décroissante.

Chez les animaux domestiques la fécondation a lieu aussi dans la trompe.

(Réunion de Nancy, Mars 1922).

Anatomie Pathologique

Incision Du Coeur, Saignee A Blanc, Survie et Guérison Chez Les Carpes

Par M. Dural

Au cours de recherches cryoscopiques sur le sang de la carpe, l'auteur ayant été amené à inciser directement le ventricule pour obtenir une assez grande quantité de sang, constata tout d'abord que malgré cette terrible intervention la survie se prolongeait. Alors il pensa à remettre ses blessés dans l'eau et à son grand étonnement il constata que la plaie se réparait très rapidement et le poisson reprenait vite ses mouvements habituels. La même expérience répétée sur le même sujet et sur d'autres de la même espèce donna un résultat identique.

Ces constatations nous fournissent une donnée très précieuse pour les études de régénération du sang chez les poissons.

J.A.E.B.

(Soc. de Biologie, Février 1923).

Lymphomatose Chez Le Porc

par M. M. Morlot et Vitu

Les tumeurs sont très rares chez le porc, vraisemblablement parce que les animaux sont sacrifiés jeunes et dès qu'un sujet apparaît atteint de quelque chose d'anormal on le fait abattre.

Cependant il est une variété de tumeurs qui apparait assez fréquemment chez les jeunes, c'est celle qui frappe les ganglions. Les lymphomes, la lymphomatose ou la lymphosarcomatose généralisée sont les aspects sous lesquels on la rencontre.

La pathogénie en est indéterminée comme celle de la plupart de autres tumeurs.

J.A.E.B.

(Soc. de Biologie, Février 1923).

Quelques Remarques au Sujet D'un Cancer Chez Le Cheval

par M. E. Cesari

De 1911 à 1912, l'auteur a fait toute une série de recherches de tumeurs épithéliomateuses sur des chevaux abattus à l'abattoir hippophagique Decroix. Son attention a porté surtout sur les productions néoplasiques récentes de certains organes facilement accessibles (testicules, ovaires, mamelles, reins, glandes surrénales, poumon, foie, intestin, vessie), décelables par la palpation ou incision.

Le diagnostic histologique de toutes ces tumeurs a été fait au laboratoire du professeur Borrel, à l'Institut Pasteur.

Ces recherches portent sur 40000 chevaux et le nombre de cancers observés a été de 184 repartis en 55 sur des chevaux entiers, 43 sur des chevaux hongres et 86 sur des juments.

La plupart de ces cancers ont été trouvés sur des sujets ayant dépassés 15 ans; quatre seulement ont été observés sur des chevaux audessous de 12 ans

J.A.E.B.

(Bull. de la Soc. Centrale de Méd. Vet.)
April 1922

Traitement De La Syphilis Du Lapin Par le Trepol

par M. Klarenbeck

Le Spirochoeta cuniculi est la cause de la syphilis du lapin. Faisant suite aux expériences de Sazerac et Levadite, l'auteur a utilisé le Trépol (tartro-bismuthate de soude et de potasse) contre la syphilis du lapin.

La dose toxique de ce médicament est de 5 milligrammes par 2 livres de poids d'animal, en injection intraveineuse, tandis qu'en injection intramusculaire des doses dix fois plus fortes ne provoquent aucuns troubles apparents, même pas d'amaigrissement.

Les injections de solutions huileuses sont à recommander, car leur toxicité est moindre encore. On peut aller avec celles-ci jusqu'à 100 milligrammes par 2 livres de poids d'animal, mais la dose thérapeutique ne dépassera pas 50 milligrammes. Seize à vingt-quatre heures après l'injection, les spirochètes deviennent immobiles dans les produits de raclage, au bout de 2 à 3 jours on ne peut plus les reconnaître dans les lésions et après 8 à 10 jours les lésions sont guéries.

J.A.E.B.

(Tijdschrift voor Diergenuskunde, Juin 1922).

Ecthyma Contagieux Des Lèvres Chez le Mouton

par M. le Prof. Moussu

Chez le mouton, il existe une maladie saisonnière contagieuse appelée généralement "Maladie du chancre des lèvres" ou tout simplement "Maladie du chancre." Cette affection amène des troubles dans les troupeaux, gêne l'alimentation pendant quinze jours, provoque l'amaigrissement, exceptionnellement elle entraîne la mort quand elle se complique. Elle sévit en été sur les troupeaux à la pâture, surtout sur les jeunes, mais les adultes aussi la contractent.

L'éruption caractéristique peut être discrète ou confluyente et dans ce dernier cas elle peut se compliquer de stomatite puis de troubles généraux pouvant entraîner la mort.

Dans la forme discrète il n'y a que quelques pustules isolées vers la commissure des lèvres, tandis que dans la forme confluyente, les pustules sont si nombreuses qu'elles se touchent et se confondent, tout le pourtour buccal semble ne former qu'un rebord croûteux; toute l'extrémité de la tête se montre épaissie, infiltrée, sensible, douloureuse.

La maladie se répand avec une grande rapidité dans un troupeau. Des applications d'huile camphrée permettent de ramollir et de faire tomber les croûtes sans faire saigner, ce qui est important, et des badigeonnages antiseptiques à la glycérine iodée hâtent la guérison.

J.A.E.B.

(Recueil de Méd. Vét. Janvier 1922.)

(Continued on page 204)

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Le Diagnostic De la Broncho-Pneumonie Vermineuse du Porc Par L'intradermo-Reaction

par M. Sparapani

La broncho-pneumonie vermineuse du porc sévit de préférence dans les élevages qui se font en plein air ou au régime mixte. Il est parfois très difficile d'établir le diagnostic différentiel avec la broncho-pneumonie contagieuse à *Bacillus Suisepiticus*.

Le diagnostic peut être établi seulement que par l'examen du jetage ou des excréments permettant de reconnaître la présence d'oeufs de Strongles. L'auteur préconise un nouveau moyen de diagnostic: l'intradermo réaction spécifique.

Il prépare le produit actif en partant du jetage qu'il émulsionne dans l'eau salée physiologique, purifie le tout par précipitation de la mucine, filtre, stérilise et enfin filtre sur bougie Berkefeld.

L'injection intradermique de quelques gouttes de ce produit, à l'oreille, donne, quand il y a broncho-pneumonie vermineuse, une réaction spécifique analogue à la réaction positive à la tuberculine; dans les autres formes de broncho-pneumonie, elle reste négative.

J.A.E.B.

(Revue Vétérinaire, Février 1923).

(Continued on page 206)

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Traitement Du "Mal De Caderas"

par M. Migone

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J.A.E.B.

(Bulletin de la Soc. d'élevage du Paraguay Avril 22.)

Le Mouillage Du Lait---Son Controle Par L'Examen Du Petit Lait au Séro-Densimètre

par A. Eloire

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Dans le but d'établir un contrôle, l'auteur s'est servi d'un nouveau pèse-lait quel'inventeur, le Professeur Lescoeur, directeur du Laboratoire de chimie et toxicologie de la Faculté de Lille a dénommé: "Séro-densimètre."

(Continued on page 208)

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L'altération de l'échantillon de lait pendant le voyage, loin de nuire, vient au contraire lui faciliter la besogne.

J.A.E.B.

(Recueil de Méd. Vét. Janvier 1923).

(Continued on page 210)

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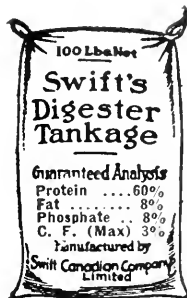
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Le supplément du Codex (22 Février 1922) donne la formule de la nouvelle teinture d'iode iodurée officinale:

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Recherches Experimentales Sur L'hérédite Tuberculeuse

par Malherbe et Fortineau

Ces auteurs ont fait des recherches sur des petits animaux d'expériences et voici leurs conclusions:

Il leur parait possible d'admettre, au moins chez le cobaye, que le passage du bacille tuberculeux de la mère à l'enfant peut se faire malgré une intégrité presque complète du placenta.

L'infection de nouveaux nés de mères inoculées peu avant et isolés d'elles dès leur naissance semble le démontrer.

D'autre part, ils ont remarqué chez ces sujets des hérédo-dystrophies en nombre beaucoup plus considérable qu'on ne le signale dans les expériences similaires.

Il y aurait peut-être lieu de faire une part plus large à cette influence dystrophique de la tuberculose héréditaire dans l'espèce humaine.

J.A.E.B.

(Paris Médical Sept. 1922).

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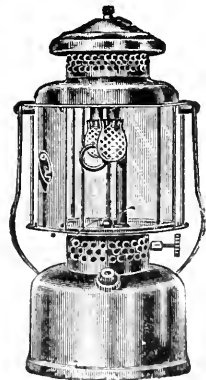
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